The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,897.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Sunday Copy..... As. 4.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
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Nine but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4 „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs.	1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences: Each—Two Rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. ARCOT, 1,783 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. M. Burns, as above, from Kurrachee, on Thursday, the 23rd August 1877.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on Wednesday, the 15th August and on the 15th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PENANG, 700 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, on Thursday, the 16th August 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Kulbadeva Beypore, Anjengo, Tellicherry, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where Inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. PUTTIALLA, 940 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T H Franks, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August 1877, at 4 P. M. to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, JASK, SUNDERABAD, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MUSHEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 4 P.M.

The S.S. PUTTIALLA, 940 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. H. Franks, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 18th August 1877, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA BOMBAY on the 26th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	....	£15	....	£4	Including Wine.
Suez	36	....	22	....	8	
Port Said	36	....	24	....	14	
Messina	50	....	34	....	14	
Naples	50	....	34	....	14	
Leghorn	50	....	34	....	14	
Genoa	50	....	34	....	14-10	
Marseilles	52	....	35	....	14-10	Without food.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fares.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 200 H.P. nominal, Captain COLLIN, will sail on the 29th August, and will be followed by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, on the 29th Sept.,

and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain SHAW, on the 15th Oct.,

and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 1,00 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, on the 3rd Nov.,

and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 200 H.P. nominal, Captain COLLIN, on the 26th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Mahsoudieh Steamer from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs.	575
Do. do. „ Naples	„	520
Do. Naples „ Genoa	„	490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Rail, Steamer, Passage, Cabins, Meals, Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer EUROPEAN, Sidthorpe, Commander, from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

No Claims of any kind will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 11th August 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
BANGALORE ..	2063	500	N. W. Hazelwood	17th Aug.
(a) MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
SURAT	3141	525	G. C. Burne	31st do.
(a) MONGOLIA	2833	550	A. Coleman	7th Sept.
VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Parris	14th do.
(c) INDUS	3470	500	S. ..Shallard	21st do.
CHINA	2916	400	T. Alderton	1st Oct.
(c) KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Road at Masagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, taking sec Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
KHIVA	2050	450	G. Lee	20th Aug. at 3 p.m.
GHELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	3rd Sep. at 3 p.m.
NIZAM	2735	450	A. B. Sarrow ...	17th Sep. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
SIAM	3000	600	G. N. Hector	18th Aug. at 3 p.m.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	15th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TANJORE	2763	450	W. W. Fentiman ..	13th Oct. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1877

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will be despatched between Glasgow, Liverpool and Bombay and vice versa via Naples :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Commanders.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
Macedonia	3277	400	J. Laird	4th Aug.	11th Aug.	2nd Sept.
Trinacria	2107	426	R. Hutchison.	8th „	25th „	6th Oct.
Europa	2977	424	J. Harris	8th Sept.	15 h Sept.	27th „
Ismailia	2300	424	T. Butler	22nd „	29th „	10th Nov.
Italia	2245	424	J. Donaldson.	6th Oct.	10th Oct.	21st Nov.
Olympia	3050	424	A. Hall	20th „	27th „	8th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLMS & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 17, 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch First Class steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

A Steamer on the 25th September 1877.
Do. do. 10th November do.
Do. do. 25th November do.
Do. do. 21st December do.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deckwith food.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131
To Suez	„ 290	„ 240	„ 118

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

J. L. STIPPERGER, Acting Agent.

16, Bombay Green, 25th June 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE and Company will sell by Public Auction at their room the following :—

1 case coating sample door locks of different sizes.
200 b. s. of honey, assorted and cartoon soaps.
By order of Asterbai, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Moses Haskail Tukee the mortgagor.
2 silk and cotton shawls, 2 s. r. khaleeas, 2 kinkhob coats, 1 pugree, 16 uiecha trowsers, 2 china silk waist coats.
A quantity of white piece goods such as white sarries and dhooties.

AUCTION SALE OF SAMPLE GOODS OF VARIETIES TOO MANY TO DESCRIBE.

On SATURDAY, the 18th and MONDAY next, the 20th instant at 1-30 P. M., precisely each day Messrs. JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 23, Apollo Street, Sassoon Building, Fort, on the 1st floor of our auction room, the within mentioned sample goods, the same consists of numerous sorts of goods such as rich bohemian ruby and fancy flower vases of various patterns, rich and costly punkha proof silber light table and wall lamps of newest shapes and patterns, rich tea and breakfast sets, dessert sets, best electro plated cruet, pickle and liquor frames with rich cut bottles, liquid boxes, tea-pots, beer mugs, preserve pots, tea and coffee services cake baskets, butter coolers, fruit stands, nut crackers, skeleton clocks with marble stands, and domes, brass cylinder time pieces, bronze eight day time pieces mechanical subjects under domes and with musical stands drinking and smoking Monkey under dome and with stand, ivory, mother-of-pearl and tortoise shell hair brushes, silver mounted fancy walking sticks with ivory handles, leather courier bags of sizes, ornamental table inkstands, rich cut liquor, letter scales, liquor flasks, spring measures, lots of gilt jewellery, eau de cologne, fancy powder boxes with puffs, hair powder, carved wood brackets, sitting hood dolls, dolls with moving eyes, round and square bird cages, drums, bats, shuttlecocks, tambourines, wool lambs, perambulators, colour boxes, mother-of-pearl fancy ornaments, paint boxes, rosewood writing cases, English wooden writing boxes, cut glass fancy paper weights, salt cellers, cut glass fancy inkstands, dutches toilet sets, ornamental muslin flowers under domes, &c.

The remaining of the goods belonging to Messrs. Walker and Co. the same consisting of oleographs, cromo, oil paintings and photographic pictures of the following subjects, such as modern, passing through snow, dream on sweet baby, happy hours, castle view in Switzerland, sheep, cows, rock of ages, Christian Martyr, restless sitter, Grace Darling, reply, expectation, Nubian girl, Strawberry girl, first snow, reaper, flower seller, roses, an absent father's daughter, 2 cases of fancy black and gilt mouldings, and some other goods, &c.

On account and at the risk of Messrs Ardaseer and Company, 1 case of static arts, 1 case samples accordians of sizes, burners and other samples goods, &c.

Brass enamel tables plates, sauce and frying pans, water jugs, soap boxes, washing sets, &c., &c.

No Catalogues and the property is now in view.

Messrs. JEHANGHER HORMUSJEE & Co. request ladies, gentlemen and merchants not to lose this opportunity as such goods are rarely imported and recommend them to inspect the same.

JEHANGHER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 15th August 1877.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th inst, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c. 250 Waterproof coats damaged.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the underwriters ex "Sirocco."

A B	550 bags	damaged	Mauritius Sugar.
H A N	63 „	„ Do.	do.

AUCTION SALE OF WRECK.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will submit to Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th current at 3 p.m., at their rooms, No. 8, Hummum Street, Fort, on account of the consignee, the wreck of the steam-ship Chopa (1505 tons gross register, and 150 horse power) lying about two miles south of the landing place at Vingoria.

The wreck will be sold in the condition it may be in at the time of sale with all cargo, stores and fittings, &c, then on board.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required to be paid on the lot being knocked down, and the balance of purchase money within three days of the sale.

Failing such payment the wreck will again be submitted to auction on account and at the expense and risk of the first purchaser.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th August 1877.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES AT THE SHARE BAZAR, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock P. m., Messrs NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazar, by order of Pranjewun Ookaj, Esq., on account and risk of Brijmohundas Rusaickdas, the following shares, viz :—

1 Share, The Alexandria Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, No 76.
2 Shares, The Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Nos 638 and 907.
2 Shares, The Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Nos. 1040 and 1055.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 15th August 1877.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. No. 40, Meadow Street.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On FRIDAY the 17th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. SORABJEE COWARJEE and Co will hold their usual auction sale at their room as follows :—

2 cases John Gosnil's perfumery in variety, 1 case brown windsor soaps, few foot sewing machine and one large leather sewing machine, 7 cases tin cash boxes, superior fancy albums, opera glass, &c.

25 casks apollinery waters in soda water and French bottles.

On account and risk of Allybhoy Hedurbhoy.

3 cases containing 95 polished silvered plate glass ¼ inch size 18 by 24 and 20 by 26 inch, total 302 feet.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 15th August 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BANK OF BENGAL will be CLOSED for the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS on THURSDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 23rd, 25th, and 27th instant.

For the Bank of Bengal,
G. W. MOULTRIE, Agent.

Bombay, 10th August 1877.

THE CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship QUEENSCLIFF, arrived from MOULMEIN, are requested to SEND to their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their TIMBER from board immediately.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Ship Queenscliff.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. PALM, Captain Giss, arrived from LONDON, are hereby requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING to our Office for our inspection and countersignature, and to PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the bunders.

No claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery, &c. under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents for Captain Gibb, s. s. Palm.

Bombay, 14th August 1877.

FOR SALE, the PROPERTY of a Civilian going home. One large single-poled JARBALOW TENT, complete, nearly new, one single-poled HILL TENT, one BICHODA, two servants' BOOTIS.

(THE LOT Rs. 650.)

A GREY GULF ARAB, Rs. 450.
A CHESNUT ARAB, Rs. 600.
Both good riding horses and go well in harness.
A. C. F. D. B. 400 EXPRESS RIFLE, Lang. Rs. 400.
A. C. F. D. B 12-bore RIFLE, Lang. Rs. 300.
To be seen at Mr. MENESSE'S, Bandora. Apply

"X. Y. Z."
Bombay Gazette Office.

LOCKETS, GOLD AND SILVER, FOR TWO PORTRAITS, ASSORTED PATTERN.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART, 47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY. Established 1847.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Established 1803.

CAPITAL—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SHAIK ADUM EUSOOFBHOY, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, hath CONTRACTED to LEASE (with a covenant to renew in perpetuity) to the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, all that piece or parcel of land, containing by estimation Twenty-eight Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-seven square yards or thereabouts, situate on the west side of DeLisle Road, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 679 687, 718 and 726, together with a bungalow and out buildings standing thereon, fronting on the west side of DeLisle Road aforesaid, and assessed under No. 687, and which said land is bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north partly by the ground of Jayantibai, widow of Jugonnath Amaram and partly by Government land, on or towards the east by DeLisle Road aforesaid, on or towards the south partly by the land of Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia and partly by Government land, and on or towards the west by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, and which said land is in the occupation of the said Shaik Adum Eusoofbhoy, and the said bungalow is in the occupation of Mr. B. Dunkerley as tenant thereof. All persons having claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, gift, inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required within 10 days from the date hereof, to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, otherwise the lease will be completed without regard to any such claims as aforesaid.—Dated this 14th day of August 1877.

FRANK CHALK,
Solicitor, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

SILVER PRIZE MEDAL 1873.

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.—One of the best preventive of and remedies for Fever, Ague, and all Periodic Complaints. Is equal to the Quinine, and its many uses it is efficient when the latter is of no avail. We strongly recommend it, not only in all cases where Quinine is indicated but in those in which that alkaloid has been unsuccessfully used.

Per Vial, Rs. 1.

SACCHARO CHIRETTINE.—A prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.—A pure Bitter and active Tonic, being Saccharo-Chiretine in a liquid form. Now in extensive favour as a *Dinner Bitter* with Sherry.

Per Bottle Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE, AND STRICHNIA.—A powerfully stimulating Tonic for adults. Enriches the blood and resuscitates muscular energy.

Per Bottle Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

CHEMICAL FOOD OR COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.—Contains Iron and Lime, and is recommended for infantile debility (under medical advice), and for delicate adults.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN—Guaranteed to be a pure extract of the flesh and bones, purified from fat. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons. In sea sickness it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne.

Per Jar Rs. 2-8.

PURIFIED CHICKEN FAT.—A valuable remedy in Phthisis and other wasting diseases.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF MEAT.—The only preparation of the kind fit for use in medicine, being free from all musty flavour. This and the Extract of Chicken are prepared by ourselves with scrupulous care.

Per Vial Re. 1, Rs. 2, and Rs. 3-8.

SYRUP OF BLACK ALDER BARK.—In this syrup the idea of a perfect aperient is realized. Non-medicinal in taste, it is adapted to patients of all ages and either sex. Unlike other aperients the dose never requires to be increased with patients who repeatedly take it, but rather diminished. We recommend it as beyond comparison the best family medicine extant.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

CHOLERA TINCTURE.—We believe this to be without exception the most trustworthy of all medicines in cases of Cholera and Diarrhœa. It has been successful in the worst epidemics when Chlorodyne has proved of no avail, and it has not the prostrating effect of too many similar remedies.

Per Bottle Re. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

NORWAY COD LIVER OIL.—Our annual supply, which is from one of the largest producers, has just arrived, and is of exceptionally fine quality, surpassing those of former years.

Per pint, Re. 1-4, Per Dozen, Rs. 12.

SAVOURY EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL.—The only form in which the Oil can be taken without difficulty by delicate patients and children, made from the finest Norwegian Oil.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.—Contributes more than any other individual luxury to physical comfort in this climate.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

ERASMUS WILSON'S HAIR LOTION.—Particularly efficient in arresting the loss of hair, especially in ladies, from whatever cause arising. Has acquired much reputation in the dry climates of the Deccan and Central India

Per Bottle Re. 1-12.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.—Regarded as a gem in Toilet requisites by all who appreciate lily-white teeth and purity of the mouth. A portion of the recipe was favoured the preparers by Signor Marras.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—Used instead of crude spices; it produces a Claret Cup of exquisite delicacy. Many mysterious disorders may be traced to the use of crude spices.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE BOMBAY.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS HAVE long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition of 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention, for Goodness of Quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

Cash.

Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, each ..... Rs. 2 0

SOLE AGENTS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

N.B.—*A liberal discount allowed to purchasers of lots down and upwards.*

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WINSOR & NEWTON'S Moist Water Colours in Pans and Tubes; Japanned Tin Colour Boxes for Landscape Painting Figure and Landscape, Landscape and Flowers, and for all purposes. Winsor & Newton's Porte Couleur containing in a space 2 by 2 by ⅝ inch twelve Moist Colours, the inner and outer lids of Box forming three palettes. Boxes of dry Colour Cakes of various sizes and prices. Illumination Colours and Media, Gold Shells, Gold Ink, &c. Whatman's Drawing Papers in perfect order for all purposes. Sketch Blocks and Books, Finest Water Colour Sables in Quills and in Albata ferrules. Camel Hair Brushes, Crayons, Palettes, Saucers and Slants, Oil Colours in Collapsible tubes, Japanned Oil Colour Boxes, Sketching and Studio of various sizes. Prepared Canvasses, and Papers for Oil Colour Painting. Prepared Millboards, Prepared Blocks for Oil Painting, Varnishes, Oils and Media. Hog and Sable Hair Brushes, Palettes, &c.

SURVEYING MATERIALS.

Dumpy Levels; Levelling Staffs; Circumferenters; Prismatic Compasses; Clinometer with sights, Levels; Compass and Inclination Scales; Davis's Reflecting hand adjustable Level with Inclinometer in case; Davis's 12 inch folding Level and Inclinometer in case and complete with stand; Pear-tree Railway Curves; Plotting Scales; Marquois Scales, extra thick; Sets of Mathematical Instruments; Plain and Bow Compasses; Aldershot Protractors; Note Books; Field Books; Whatman's best Drawing Papers; Section Paper; Tracing Cloth and Paper; Drawing Pens; Mapping Pens; Lithographic Pens; India Rubber Pencil and Ink Erasers; Pocket Penknives and Eraser; Water Colours; Indian Ink; Best Lead Pencils; Field Glasses; Aneroid Barometers; Thermometers, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld. BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

SPARKLING SAUMUR.

THE Undersigned have received by Steamer "CHEOPS" a supply of SPARKLING SAUMUR; price per dozen, Rs. 25; or for CASH, Rs. 24-4 per dozen.

The introduction of these CHAMPAGNES from the Vineyards of SAUMUR has, owing to the favorable opinion of the Medical Profession, as to their excellent quality, led to an almost unprecedented demand.

SCHNAPPS.

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL.

The enormous sale of Henke's Aromatic Schnapps in the Colonies, and the excellence of the Spirit as a medicinal agent, has induced us to secure the Right for its exclusive Sale in India. The extraordinary medicinal and invigorating properties of this pure Tonic, have led to its extensive consumption throughout the civilized world.

CASH	CREDIT.
Rs. A.	Rs. A.
15-12	16-0

GRAVES.

A small parcel of this is also just to hand ex "CHEOPS."

Rs. 15, or for Cash, Rs. 14-8 per dozen.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

2, Dean Lane, Bombay.

NEW HATS AND HELMETS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just Opened out a Special Shipment of the above in all the Leading Shapes.

A Discount of Ten per Cent. for prompt Cash.

DRESS HATS.

	Rs.	A.
Lincoln, Bennett and Co.'s best quality	16	8
Lincoln, Bennett and Co.'s best Drab Naples Felt	16	8
Lincoln, Bennett and Co.'s Ladies' Black silk Riding Hats	18	8
Lace Falls for the above	4	8

FELT HATS.

FOR EVENING WEAR.

The "Castab," Stiff Black Felt, Round Crown	9	8
The "P.L.o," Black Stiff Felt Round Crown, very narrow Brim	9	8
The "Derby" do. do. do.	9	8
The Prince of Wales High square Crown narrow Brim	9	8
The "Ellesmere," Drab Stiff Felt, High flat Crown	9	8
The "Ellesmere," Light Brown do. do.	9	8
The "Ellesmere," Dark Brown do. do.	9	8
The "Geneva," Soft, black Felt Spring Brim Medium Height	9	8
The "Geneva," Soft, Drab Felt Spring Brim, Medium Height	9	8
The "Geneva," Soft, Light Brown Felt Spring, Brim, High Round Crown	9	8
The "Hamilton," Soft, Black Felt Spring Brim, High Square Crown	5	8
The "Hamilton," Soft, Drab Felt Spring Brim, High Square Crown	9	8
The "Gladstone," Stiff Black Felt High Square Crown wide brim, large lining	10	8
The "Gladstone," Drab do. do.	10	8
Boys' Western Black Stiff Felt narrow Brim	9	8
Boys' "Western" Drab do. do.	9	8

TRAVELLING HATS.

Scarborough, Black and Drab, Soft Felt throughout, a good Travelling Hat	3	8
Tweed Hats, Lined Silk, for Travelers	5	0
Tweed Turbans, Lined Silk, for Travellers	3	8
Black Velvet Turbans, Lined Silk	3	8
Tweed Caps, Lined Silk, (Ear Flaps)	5	0
Seal Skin Turbans, Lined Silk	7	8
Do. Caps (Ear Flaps)	5	0
8-otch Caps, Glengarry, Lined Silk	5	8
Clerical, Best Black Felt, wide Brims	8	8
The Teral, now so much worn	18	8

LADIES' SUN HATS.

	Rs.	As.
The "Alpine," Drab, Wide brim and well ventilated	13	8
The "Princess," Fine Drab Felt, very wide brim, same width all round, well ventilated	15	8
The "Victoria," Fine Drab Felt, wide brim, a pretty shape	13	6
The "Gainsboro," Fine Drab Felt, the latest novelty, Turn up at the side, very light and well ventilated	13	8
The "Alice," Light Drab Felt Helmet, lined Cork, with Felt covered white Merino, the latest novelty	15	8
The Alexandra Helmet Drab Fine Felt, well ventilated, latest shape	15	8
The Chiltenham, Drab Cork or Felt, round Crown, narrow Brim, air space lining, the latest novelty	12	8
Ladies' Terai	18	8

REGULATION HELMETS, &c.

Cork on Felt, covered White Drill	16	8
Extra Quality, Cork on Felt, covered White Drill, best quality, made thoro

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 14TH AUGUST 1877.

Business here continues extremely dull, and it is not easy in the immediate future to see a chance of improvement in the state of affairs. The reports from Guzerat and Kattywar of the want of rain continue to come in and depress the general feeling here. We understand that reports have been received to-day of good rain at Dharwar, which, it is hoped, will spread up-country, and especially to the northward, while there is yet time to save the crops.

Reuter's telegrams of yesterday from Home point to no great changes. Consols are still quoted at 95¼, and French Rentes at 106¼. We have now for some days been without any fresh political intelligence of any importance.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday is described as firm, sales of 12,000 bales are reported, of which 1,000 only are Surats. Middling Orleans was quoted at 6¼ per lb, an advance of 1-16 per lb.; in East Indian descriptions no change is observable. Reuter's New York telegram of yesterday gives no change in the price of Middling Uplands, ready, but Futures, November shipment, are quoted ⅛ cent lower.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market was, according to Reuter, dull yesterday.

Coffee was quiet in London and Middling Plantation has declined 1s. per cwt., while no change is made in the quotations for Good Ordinary Native, and Mysore. Cocoanut Oil was quite unchanged.

The Home market is said to be firm for Rapeseed and steady for Linseed; the price of Bombay Rapeseed is quoted 6d. per cwt. higher. Reuter shows no change in Wheat.

Withdrawals from the Bank of England for Germany of £250,000 are reported.

Bar Silver has declined ½d. and is now quoted at 54½d. per ounce.

Sterling Exchange.—There was not much change noticeable in the rates at which Exchange opened this morning, but things very soon looked weaker, and the best terms on which Bank Paper was obtainable were soon 1s. 8 13-16d. on demand and proportionate rates at 3 and 6 months' sight. The rates for Credits, which were first named at 1s. 9¼d. and 1s. 9 5/16d. per Rupee for 3 and 6 months, were also soon reduced to 1-16d. per Rupee, but in the afternoon further weakness was reported from Calcutta, but no decline took place here although rates closed weak at our quotations, which are on London—

Bank Bills on demand	P.....ls. 8 13-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. at 8 months' sight	.....ls. 8 15-16d.	,,
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,,	.....ls. 9 1-16d.	,,
Credits ,, 3 ,, ,,	....ls. 9 1-16d.	,,
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,,	.....ls. 9¼d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ,,	.....ls. 9¼d.	,,

On Calcutta there has been very little doing. We quote Bills on demand at 3 to 4 annas per cent premium, while 60 days' sight Bills are unchanged at 10 annas per cent discount.

Government Paper continues extremely dull of sale, and must be quoted slightly weaker all round, although no transactions of any import ance have taken place. We quote 4, 96 to 96¼, 4½ 96¾ to 96⅞, and 5½ per cents at 102¼ per cent.

Shares.—In the absence of buyers at the higher rate Bank of Bombay shares have slightly declined, and are now quoted at 374 per cent premium. In Land Companies' shares the only noticeable change is a decline of Rs. 10 per share in Colabas. Press Companies' shares are unchanged, with the exception of Mofussils, which have given way Rs. 10 per share. In Mill shares there has been a further decline in many concerns, and we quote Jewraj Balloo Rs. 5, Dhurrumsey, Madras and Morarjee Gocouldass Rs. 10, Nursey Kesowjee and Oriental Rs. 15. Albert Rs. 20, Great Eastern and Sholapore Rs. 25, Manockjee Petit Rs. 30, Fleming Rs. 40, Chandeish Rs. 85, and Bhownagree Rs. 100 per share lower, while Alexandra, Alliance and Hindustan have, on the other hand, advanced Rs. 5, Rs. 25, and Rs. 40 per share respectively.

Cotton.—There has, in sympathy with the firmer feeling and larger sales telegraphed from Liverpool, been a pretty general advance of Re. 1 per candy here, but in the absence of stocks from which favourable selections can be made, few transactions have been reported beyond some purchases for the local Mills.

Seeds and Wheat.—The demand for Linseed our quotations of Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 6-12½ per cwt., which show an advance of ½ anna. There has also been, we understand, some enquiry for Rapeseed at our quotations, but the scantiness of supplies checks business. Wheat is unchanged.

Freights.—We have no change to report in quotations which continue at 32s. 6d. to 35s. for engagement to Liverpool, via Canal. No sailing ship has yet taken the berth for Liverpool.

Piece Goods.—The sales from first hands are still on a most limited scale. We have no change to remark on in quotations.

Coals.—The Market continues without movement.

OMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
ern Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	120
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct.	685
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	3 do.	109
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	670

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	3,048	2,000	all	25	625
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	..	95
Bombay Land and Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	575
	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,203
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	935
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	550
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	425
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60 do.	650
Bhiwe Spinning (New)	155	500	all	40 p.s.	440
Indian Press Co.	1,000	250	all	42 do	200
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	75 xd
Carnac Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	675
Colabs Press Co.	500	1,880	all	170 do	540
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	500	all	15 do	300
East India Press Co.	252	1,000	all	100 do	900
Fort Press Co.	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,100
French Press Co.	300	500	all	60 do	650 xd
Imambaug Press Co.	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	3,125	400	350	25 do	335
Prince of W. Press	1,000	..	1,500	250 do	455
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	50 do	380
Satara Press Co.	400	850	750	67½ do	430
Schade & Panjoo's Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	165 do	1 040
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	660

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	1,015	
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s.	1,230	
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	900	p.s.	1,300	
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	165 p.s.	2,500	
Angio-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	93	
Bhiwanigunge W. and P. Company	300	2,000	..	40 p.s.	1,500	
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	60 p.s.	1,120	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	280	
Broach Mills	1,850	150	all	10 p.s.	135	
Colaba S. and W. Co.	950	1,000	all	40 p.s.	850	
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,055	
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	685	
Dharumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.s.	1,100	
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s.	1,150	
Great Eastern	2,400	1,000	all	80 p.s.	1,215	
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,080	
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	990	
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.s.	1,045	
Khandelish spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.s.	1,190 xd	
S. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s.	980	
Madras Spinning	800	1,000	all	..	1,010	
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p.s.	1 275	
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	48	
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	380	
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	100 p.s.	1 300	
Morarjee Spinning	1,042	1,000	all	70 p.s.	1,200	
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	310	
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	985	
Nerlad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	980	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	950	
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..	365	
Oriental	1,000	250	all	50 p.s.	765	
Princess of Wales Spinning	600	1,450	all	..	1,240	
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	980	
Soudersdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	990	
Do. do.	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	300	
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	1,000	
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	750	

*Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218 2 0	5 p. c.	275 xd.
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	13 0 14 6	do.	26
Do.	..	£20	6 8 7 8	do.	72
Do.	..	£20	21 12 6	do.	33
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18	19 6 5 15	do.	240

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	20	4 p.	1,925
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½	p. ct	87
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	80	p. s.	650
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	800	500	300	35	p. s.	325
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½	p. c.	7½
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.		25
Treacher and Co.	1,920	500	all	11	p. ct	650
Vegna Patent Slip Co	5,000	250	all	6	p.	30

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The barque Penref, 267 tons, Captain F. Lebesque, will sail to-day for False Point, in ballast.

The barque Queen Cliff, 597 tons, Captain J. Davies, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (June 17th), with a cargo of teak timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

The s. s. Palm, 1,379 tons, Captain John Gibb, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from London (July 11th), via the Suez Canal, with Mr. and Mrs. W. Ross as passengers, and general cargo.

The barque Chrysolite, 1 097 tons, Captain Stewart arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (April 18th), with a cargo of 1,425 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
13	Palm (s)	Gibb	London, Jul 11.
14	Queen Cliff	Davies	Moulmein, June 17.
	Chrysolite	Stewart	Liverpool, Apr 18.

The barque Penref, Lebesque, to False Point, obtained her p rt clearence yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 11 Malwa (s)..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 12 Malwa (s)..... Southampton.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 14.

From Liverpool.

Branksome Hall s—1,687 casks hard spelter. Toolaldass Khimjee; 4 packages hardware, Esmailjee Essoobhoy.

From London.

Cheopas —9 casks hardware, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy; 31 cases sugar, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Assam s—4 barrels linseed oil Abdoolhoosein Tyebjee; 1 hogshead sherry, Rogers and Co; 105 casks beer, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

From Greenock.

Galloway —30 cases sulphuric acid, Byramjee Nusserwanjee; 25 cases sulphuric acid, Hudson and Co; 30 cases sulphuric acid, Eduljee Pallonjee Cavadia.

From Marseilles.

Khiva s—6 cases clocks, Favre Leuba and Co; 4 cases saffron, L Narayan and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Nemesis —100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

Australia s—25 cases brandy, The Bank of Bombay; 20 cases claret, C Bonnevialle and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 14.

For Liverpool.

Italia s—190½ cwts myrabolams Ralli Brothers; 270 cwts wheat, Stearn Hebert and Co; 83 bales rags, Goculdass Dewjee; 47 bales rags, Gordhun Lallubhur; 109 bales rags, Lalljee Damjee; 95 bales hemp, Khimjee Luckmedas; 36 bales hemp, Hajee Mahamed Haji Esmail; 30 bales wool, Ramcurn Ramdyal; 19 bales wool, Sugurmal Surdurmal; 81 bales wool, Ramdeo Foolchund; 25 bales wool, Vallubdass Somcherjee; 98 bales cotton, Devjee Dossa; 120 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 189 cwts oair yarn, Devjee Mooljee; 142 bales rags, Lalljee Narranjee; 12 bales wool, and 1 bale rags, Nanjee Bhanjee.

Branksome Hall s—100 bales cotton, Manockchund Megjee and Co; 610 cwts wheat, Lilladhur Cullianjee.

For Havre.

Italia s—247½ cwts coffee, Tyebjee and Co.

For Trieste.

Bangalore s—500 bales cotton. George Lockkart and Co; 150 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

For Genoa.

Bangalore s—50 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

For Calcutta.

Penang s—76 bales cotton, Shewbux Joovarimul.

For Hongkong.

Khiva s—210 cwts sandlewood, Muncherjee Framjee and Co; 50 cases shark fins, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 75 cases sharkfins and 1 case fishmaws, Joomabhoy Lailjee; 43 bundles sunn-hemp, Chuconlal Hemchund; 29 pa kages byasbore, Goolamhoosein Jamahomed; 2 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebrim; 54 bales cotton, Tarachund Manekchund; 23 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 13 bales twist, E Dinsoon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY 13th August 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·731
Temperature of the Air	85·6
Wet bulb Thermometer	79·5
Dew Point	78·2
Relative humidity of Air	·838
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	4·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	87·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	77·7
General Direction of wind	S, SSE, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	358
Fall of Rain	0·10
Total fall during month	2·41
,, ,, year	48·53

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.

to Ahmednbad.—Capt. Adye, Col. Madras Hyd Contingent, to join to—

Adye, Lieut. Bengal 4th Cavalry, to join to Bolaram.

Baker, Lieut, Bombay R A, on leave, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 11th.)

Telegraph Department.

Mr H P Owen, on officiating Superintendent, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Mr N R Sturt, an Assistant Superintendent, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Public Works Department.

Lieut M Martin, R E, Assistant Engineer, attached to the Meerut Division of Superintendence, was permitted by the Government of India to join the Staff of the Officer Commanding the Meerut Division from 15th April as a temporary measure.

Privilege leave of absence for a period of seventy-three days has been granted to Captain H S Clive, R E, Executive Engineer.

Mr R J Ives, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, and Mr E Johnston, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, are posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr M S Dooley, Ex Engr 4th Grade, is transferred from the Punjab Northern to the Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr E Fasholdt, An istant Engineer, Ghat Division, is granted leave for three months to study the Native languages.

The following posting has been made by the Superintending Engineer, Upper Scinde District.—Mr F Blake, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Ghotki Division.

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter..... 16th, 3h. 19·2m. a. m.

Full Moon..... 24th, 4h. 1·9m. a. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
August.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 15	.....	5 42	6 26	3 36 m 9 13 a	9 24 m 9 54 a
Th. 16	.....	5 43	6 25	4 1 m 3 52 a	10 m 10 52 a
Fri. 17	.....	5 43	6 24	4 m 4 51 a	11 34 m 11 59 a
Sat. 18	.....	5 43	6 24	7 31 m 6 30 a	1 17 a
Sun. 19	Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.....	5 43	6 23	8 52 m 7 45 a	1 22 m 2 11 a
Mon. 20	.....	5 44	6 22	9 12 m 9 15 a	2 37 m 3 54 a
Tue. 21	.....	5 44	6 22	10 25 m 10 7 a	3 36 m 4 34 a

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondent who visits the Victoria Gardens from time to time, says that the caged animals are fed on starvation allowances; that so little food is supplied that it would be a charity to shoot the creatures.

SPORTING.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, 1877.

The Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay, presents his compliments to the Honorary Secretary ENGLISH RACE SWEEPS, UMBALLA, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication in the *Bombay Gazette* of an Advertisement of the Umballa Great English St. Leger Sweep, which closes on the 6th September next, begs to inform him that owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements of Sweeps, he is unable to comply with the request.

Bombay Gazette, Manager's Office,
Bombay, June 18, 1877.

MHOW RACES.

The following races close at Mhow September 1st:—

The Dewas Purse of Rs. 300, entrance Rs. 30.
The Hussar Cup, with Rs. 500 added, entrance Rs. 100
The Trial Stakes, with Rs. 400 added, entrance Rs. 40
The Mhow Derby, with Rs. 400 added, entrance Rs. 40
The Starkey Cup, with Rs. 500 added, entrance Rs. 50
The Jowrah Purse of Rs. 500, entrance Rs. 30.
The Holkar Purse of Rs. 500, entrance Rs. 40.
The Ratlam Purse of Rs. 300, entrance Rs. 30.
The Dhar Purse of Rs. 500, entrance Rs. 40.

For further particulars see Prospectus.

Prospectus to be had on application to the undersigned.

2nd entries close October 1st.

FRED. LUKIN,
Honorary Secretary.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O.S.N. Company leave Bombay every Friday soon after 5 p.m., and the following are the hours for closing the Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m. and registered letters at 1 p.m.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

KLEININGHT—August 14th, the wife of Theod. Kleinknecht, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURNS—July 27th, at Kotree, the wife of Mr. H. Burns, Chief Engineer Indus Flotilla, of a son.

BUTLER—August 6th, at Roorkee, the wife of Mr. T. H. Butler, Thomason Civil Engineering College, of a son.

CUNLIFFE—August 9th, at Murree, the wife of Mr. Sam F. Cunliffe, of a son.

CAMPBELL—August 5th, at Murree, the wife of Captain J. B. Campbell, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, of a daughter.

MURRAY—July 28th, at Monghyr, the wife of F. Murray, Esq., Burhogah, of a daughter.

STRATFORD—August 9th, at Fort Delhi, the wife of Captain R. Stratford, 6th Regiment, of a daughter.

WILKES—August 8 h, at Naini Tal, the wife of Surgeon-Major Edwin Wilkes, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

REYNOLDS—LIPSCOMBE—August 8th, at Saint Mark's, Bangalore, by the Rev. W. Wace, George Reynolds to Emma Lipscombe, youngest daughter of the late James Lipscombe, Esq., of Chichester Sussex.

DEATH.

MOLLAN—August 8th, at Bangalore, typhoid fever. Arthur Cumming, youngest son of the late Conductor E. Mollan, Madras Ordnance Department, aged 22 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1877.

A private letter from an officer on special famine duty, one for whose genuine sympathy with the people under his care we can personally vouch, affords fresh confirmation of some remarks we made last week, and presents a picture that would be edifying to home philanthropists. All through this time of distress the European officials throughout the country have reflected the spirit of the Government and thrown themselves into the work of relieving distress not only with a strong sense of duty but with a lively sympathy for the sufferers. Thousands, millions rather, owe their lives to the unsparing exertions of those who are popularly supposed to despise them as "niggers" and to kick and assault them without the least provocation, knowing no restraint but fear of their spleens. And their efforts meet with no more vexatious obstacle than the indifference, or worse than indifference, the heartless selfishness and corruption of the Brahmins under them. The letter before us complains bitterly of the "strong class of Brahmin writers, who, as a general "rule, are perfectly indifferent to the convenience "and comfort of others, who loathe the lower "classes and systematically speak of and to them "in contemptuous terms, who lie and write falsely "without the least compunction, and who can be "trusted in nothing. The more and more I "have to mix with these men the worse I find "the Brahmins. In every little thing their "heartlessness and dishonesty is apparent." Among Anglo-Indian officials there is a great deal of the truest sympathy for and the most kindly interest in those who are really the people of the country. And they know it, but their voice is not heard. Those who despise them and hate us, the discontented and seditious agitators, whom our Government has educated and fostered, these have the power to make themselves heard, and hence the sympathy of the deluded home public is expended on men who would gladly turn us out of the country tomorrow that they might be free to grind its people.

A correspondent "On Furlough" invites us to elaborate a scheme of association taking the shape of a country club for Anglo-Indians on furlough or sick leave to England, but this is asking too much. The suggestion was dropped in the hope that those who suffer many inconveniences on a holiday that occurs for the most of them but once in ten years would take action in the matter themselves, and not vainly strive, as Anglo-Indians have been striving for quite a century, to merge their individuality when they go home in that of the myriads of stay-at-home Englishmen about them. A good number of the Anglo-Indian community fondly suppose that they can emulate Mr. Bixby in the "Newcomes," and turn up in Regent Street after ten years' Indian wear and tear just the same man. Putting aside pecuniary difficulties, which must ever assail a man suddenly transferred from full-pay to half-pay, Anglo-Indians cannot make up in eighteen months or two years the leeway they have lost in ten years of exile. They want a distinct society at home, just as they have a distinct society out here, and though they have it, no doubt, in the "Oriental," that only means that they have it in town, the place of all others wherein individuality is least noticed. It is not every one who goes home to enjoy his holiday in London: there are many, notably married people, who prefer rural life, and it is for these that the Country Club is designed for purposes of economy and co-operation. Our correspondent "On Furlough" only states simple facts when he speaks of the vicissitudes of the latter when in search of a residence. They are the prey of all sorts of harpies from the nobleman who has his shootings to let to the seaside lodging house-keeper who has little to let but her insects. They spend their savings, hardly accumulated in India, in travelling about in search of Utopian fishings, shootings, and *bijou* residences, and they reap, as the rule, a plentiful crop of annoyances whenever they become the tenants of any of them. Experience teaches, it is said; but eighteen months or two years is but a short time in which to gather that invaluable commodity; hence the dolour of those who go home *for pleasure*. What is required by many persons is a comfortable country home on landing, and this can only be ensured for everyone by some such social cooperation as starting the "Orleans Club" and some of the angling clubs in the three kingdoms. There is, or there was—for we speak of bygone times—a kind of private hotel and club together in Wicklow, Ireland, which struck us when we were there as a speculation into which a limited number of Anglo-Indians might well enter. The hotel was of the farm-house pattern, with a very beautiful trout stream running through its own grounds, and the board was exceedingly good and cheap for people content with such rural luxuries as chickens and bacon, fresh milk and eggs, and fresh fish, mountain mutton, good air and fine scenery. A single man could live very well for 30s. a week, including toddy, there all the year round, and the rough shooting, which was sufficiently good to give an interest to exercise, extended over 2,000 acres, which could have been extended to 20,000, we daresay, by an association. Such a club as suggested, taking a place of that kind into its own hands, could improve it immensely, and make it a very convenient place of residence for Anglo-Indians on furlough, who, whether they stopped all the year round there or not, would at least be certain of a home and congenial companionship whenever they wanted both. A few cottages in the neighbourhood, taken into the club management, as the bungalows and chambers are taken into the management of the Madras Club, would afford outside accommodation for a limited number of married men and bachelors, and of a superior kind they could not perhaps obtain as easily or as economically elsewhere. That is the idea; now to work it out, as far as it *can* be worked out by suggestion. It would, in the first place, be requisite to bring the town club system into force by which a number of absentees help to economise the expenditure of the residents. Suppose the club was intended to accommodate fifty people, male and female, it ought to have a subscription list of at least three hundred members. Five pounds a year would not be too much for an absent member in India to pay, or ten pounds for a resident member. With this there would be a capital fund to commence operations, and to improve them afterwards. Many Anglo-Indians pay subscriptions to London clubs in the same manner, and with less profit than they would obtain from a country club where sport, such as fishing, shooting, and, perhaps, yachting, would be free. The club could be managed by committee, or it might be leased to a contractor well acquainted with such business, of whom there are plenty to jump at the offer. Another personal experience recurs to us on this point. A hotel-keeper who had given up his business to take to farming in Devon told us that the demands for board and lodging he had from officers of the army and others were far more than he could comply with even in the depths of winter, and yet he charged a round sum for his farm-house accommodation, and had little sport to give his lodgers but some very indifferent rabbit shooting. In fact, there is a great and ever increasing demand at home for comfortable farm-house board and lodging where people can enjoy a country life and country air and quiet at the lowest possible charges, and it is in view of this demand that we suggest what is far better suited to the requirements of Anglo-Indians on leave than the farm-house—a country club.

Perhaps such a project could best originate at the "Oriental" in London. There are men there who have little to do and plenty of time to do it in. If they chose they could start the speculation readily enough in communication with their friends and the Services in India, and it would be to their own advantage to do this; for no one feels the want of a pleasant country retreat in the autumn more sorely than your regular *habitué* of St. James's Square. A country club, whether in England, Wales, Ireland, or Scotland, would give such a one a pleasant change of air and scene whenever he required it, for we would by no means limit the club list to the "home on furlough," but would give retired members of the Services their share in it. We may be wrong, but our impression is that there is nothing wanting but a cordial co-operation to render the Country Club for Anglo-Indians a success. Their numbers and *esprit de service* are ample for the foundation of one great Country Club, or for several small ones. Probably the smaller societies would be the more successful; at any rate they would contain the minimum of risk. They could be extended at pleasure, because a wise management would pitch on a site where more shootings and more river could be taken up as the society required them. There are many such sites in the Three Kingdoms; the wonder is that the Country Club system has not been introduced there long ago. The famous "Devil's Own," we see in the last home papers, are contemplating a speculation of the kind, but no service, no body of men need institutions of this kind more, or are better able to support them, than that Anglo-Indian community which is always flitting between England and India.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 27TH JULY.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Surat, Commander G. C. Burne, arrived in Bombay harbour last night with the English mails of the 27th ult. The following is the list of passengers:—

From Southampton—Miss A M Jones, Mr and Mrs Bruff and infant, Mrs Chapple and child, Mr Potts, Mrs Bickerdike, and Mr C P Dillon R N.

From Vokins—Mr Warwick, Major Genl Sir H J Daly, Colonel Arbuthnot, Captain R Shaw, Mr Glazebrook, Mr Imoo Imai, Mr Oshuts, Mr Reg so Ando.

From Aden—Mr B Cassumbhoy.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 27.

At last the Government has shown some sign of taking up an active policy. Yesterday and today, troops started from Portsmouth to Gibraltar and Malta. Various have been the interpretations put upon this measure; and not a little of the uncertainty as to what it all means must be put down to the language and acts of the Government itself. When questioned on the subject in both Houses, Lord Derby and Sir Stafford Northcote made a reply so similar, not merely in idea, but also in actual words, as to show that the response was concerted. And what did this reply say? That these troops were sent abroad because the Garrisons at Malta and Gibraltar were under their normal figure; this, and this only was the reason. This answer did not bear much investigation. It has been found out that orders have been given for the transport of troops to the Mediterranean to an amount that will not merely raise the forces there to their ordinary level, but will place them five thousand men above it. Again, if it were merely intended to garrison Malta and Gibraltar, where was the necessity of cavalry? And why is it that the 17th Lancers have been ordered back from their journey to the North? For such a simple purpose as the Government puts forward, there would be equally little necessity for a hospital ship; yet I know as a matter of fact, that a hospital ship, complete in all its equipments, and in every respect, a model of the latest improvements, is at this moment ready to start. So far the extensive and early points to action of a more of the ministers imply. On the other hand, there are not wanting good grounds for believing that we must take the words of the Foreign Secretary and the Chancellor of the Exchequer exactly as they stand, and conclude that the strengthening of the garrisons of Malta and Gibraltar is alone aimed at. It is asked, in the first place, reasonably enough, why, if they mean to do anything, did the Government send forward so contemptibly small a force? Of what use are three thousand, or, for that matter, thirty thousand men in a campaign, where the troops are counted by the hundreds of thousands? The real, truth I fear, is, that the Government do not know their own minds; that they are divided among themselves, and that they are equally uncertain as to what amount of support they will get from public opinion at home or the other Powers abroad. A strong proof of the indecision, from which they suffer, is given in an announcement made within the last few days in the *Times*. Between Saturday and Monday night last, says this report, "the states and arrangements with reference to "the fitting out of the troopships at Portsmouth "were altered no fewer than three times, and "within the same period the dockyard artificers "were prohibited from working extra hours upon "the vessels and hurriedly ordered to do so." Can any picture of vacillation be more complete? What is the reason of this frequent change of purpose? The principal cause, as I have already indicated, is our absolute want of any ground for believing that the other Powers will make common cause with us. France is utterly powerless; and even if she could do anything, would be more inclined to support Russia as a possible ally in the future. Germany, for somewhat similar reasons, has no fancy for taking up our side. To Austria, finally, we have looked with some hope; but Count Andrassy seems obstinately bent on adhering to the treaty of the three Emperors. Italy, too, is on the side of the Czar. That country, it is now clear, has begun to indulge in those dreams of territorial aggrandisement which haunt the minds of Continental nations. Her goal at present is to become the strongest Power in the Mediterranean; and Russia has been able to skilfully exploit this dream. This is one of the reasons of the indecision of our Government. The other reason is, that we are by no means certain that our intervention, if we were to intervene, can arrive in time. Gallipoli and Constantinople are supposed by many military critics to be further away from us than from the Russians at present scattered over Roumelia. How ridiculous, then, would be our position if we sent forward troops to the promontory and the Turkish capital only to find the Russians already installed there before us! Amid all these conflicting views, I cannot, of course, profess to lay down a out and dry plan of the Government's intended line of action; but about some things I feel pretty sure. In the first place, I believe it may be taken as absolutely certain, that the Government will occupy Gallipoli, in case there be any sign of a real menace of the Turkish capital. The great fear of the Government, however, is for the present not Russia only and her ambitious designs; our Government apprehend that an attempt will be made by the two belligerents to make a peace over our heads, without any regard whatever for our interests. On the whole, then, the despatch of troops to the Mediterranean may be allowed to give us a grain of comfort, principally because this step must be taken as indicative of more vigorous action to come.

Mr. Bright has been unveiling a statue of Cobden at Bradford, and has seized the opportunity to deliver a characteristic speech on the present phase of the Eastern Question. It will probably not be news to your readers to hear that the member for Birmingham is in favour of peace at any price. He sees no possible danger in any shape to us from Russia. If the Northern Power wish to have free access for her war ships to the waterway between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, why, by all her means, let her have it, says Mr. Bright. It is scarcely necessary to enter into anything like an elaborate refutation of such theories. The vice of Mr. Bright's whole line of reasoning is, that Russia can be trusted, that she has no designs upon our interests, and that, therefore, no precautions are necessary against her. To have any such feeling about Russia is to almost wilfully shut one's eyes to the ancient and modern history of that country. Everybody who knows anything about the Nothern Power knows that, of all the nations of Europe, she is the most aggressive; and it is equally notorious to any one with an eye in his head that the country against whose interests she is most constantly and persistently intriguing is our own. Who can doubt, then, that any advantage we may now grant to Russia in the Mediterranean waters is destined to be used, and used soon, against ourselves? These being the real circumstances of the case, people like Mr. Bright who call out for free play for the Russians strongly resemble the boy who bought the rod with which he himself was to be beaten. As a final argument, in favour of allowing the Czar to do as he liked, the member for Birmingham argued, that Providence had intended the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles to be free to Russia. I really must decline to follow Mr. Bright with such sublime heights, passing by his ideas on this point with the remark that Providence is sometimes placed by religious minded orators and Christian writers in the very strange set of company. It

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CABUL AFFAIRS.

LAHORE, Aug 14.

The Amir, in answer to a message from the Akhund of Swat, in which he (the Amir) was advised not to ally himself with the Russians, forwarded for the Akhund's information a recent despatch from the Governor of Turkestan on Russian affairs. He has assured the Akhund that he never desired a Russian alliance, but that the occupation of Khelat by the English is a hostile act, which has compelled him to arm against further aggression; and he adds, that if he is driven into war with the English, he must form an alliance with Russia, and make common cause with her, as Russia is also hostile to the British. Some of the Ghidri chiefs are said to be greatly discontented with the state of affairs, and are in communication with the authorities at Peshawur, and invite an invasion of Cabul. A man of the name of Abdul Asis has been executed at Cabul on suspicion of being a British spy.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Indian Telegram.)

It is reported on good authority that the Amir of Cabul has discovered a secret Russian organization at Candahar. Two Kazis have been stoned to death, and two nobles of Candahar blown from guns, by the Amir's orders, for complicity in the plot.

(By Red Sea Cable.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug 13.

The Hall Line steamer Trentham Hall, from Bombay, arrived here on Saturday.

LISBON, Aug. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Patna, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, arrived yesterday.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The Bombay Mails of the 20th ult., via Brindisi, were delivered in London on the 11th inst.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 13th ult., via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day per P. and O. steamer Deccan.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Aug 14.

Parliament was prorogued to-day.

The Lord Chancellar read the Queen's Speech, which was to the following effect.

"My relations with all Foreign Powers are of a friendly character. The efforts which I have made, in common with other Powers, for the maintenance of the European peace have, I regret to say, not been attended with success. On the outbreak of the war now raging between Russia and Turkey, I declared my intention to observe a neutral attitude so long as the interests of Great Britain remained unaffected. Their nature and extent was defined in a diplomatic communication made to the Russian Government, which elicited a reply indicating a friendly disposition on the part of that Power towards this country. I shall use my best efforts, when a suitable opportunity occurs, to restore peace between the two Powers now at war on terms compatible with their honor as belligerents and the general safety and welfare of other Nations. If during the contest the interests of Great Britain should be assailed or endangered I shall rely with confidence on your help to vindicate and maintain them.

"I am grieved to hear the accounts of the dreadful famine in Southern India, and that its duration is likely to be prolonged. No exertion will be wanting on the part of the Indian Government to mitigate its horrors.

"Her Majesty, in conclusion, alludes to the enthusiastic reception of Her Proclamation announcing the annexation of the Transvaal, and enumerates the various measures brought forward during the Session.

LONDON, Aug. 13, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera 5 1-16

The Manchester Market has been dull.

3 per cent. Consols for account 95½

5 per cent. Russian Bonds, 1872 .... 106½

Bar Silver 54½

About £250,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

Arrivals—Deccan, Victoria Cross, and Trentham Hall.

Departure—Hutton.

WEATHER REPORTS.—Aug. 14.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 4-40 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S., ther. max. 79, W. B. 75, min. 73, bar. 29-88. Fall of rain 1 inch 1 cent.

MANGALORE, 7 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind N.E., W.N. Fall of rain 2 inches 11 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind W. strong S. W., ther. 92 bar. 29·90.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light, ther. 85. Fall of rain 5 cents.

THE murderer of Mr. Moore was tried by Mr. Cordery, the Officiating Commissioner, on the 9th instant, and condemned to death. Though sane enough, he feigned madness. Whilst admitting the crime he refused to disclose his motive.

A STATEMENT has lately appeared in some Indian journals, to the effect that both Officers and men of the Pompadours at Aden were in a generally unhealthy state, which we learn is totally incorrect. Notwithstanding the extreme heat of the season at Aden, the percentage of sick is, indeed exceptionally small.

WE learn that there is the utmost activity in Bengal in the export of grain to Madras. 90,000 tons of freight are engaged for its carriage, and it is not expected that the N. E. monsoon will materially check the sailing of the vessels, which will then be able to ply as well as steamers.

IT is reported that the Governor-General with two other gentlemen belonging to Government House will shortly be received into the Masonic fraternity at Simla as a "brother." It is also spoken of as a fact, that a District Grand Lodge will be held there instead of at Lahore in September.

ON Saturday evening at the Town Hall, Calcutta, a very large and influential meeting was held to publicly recognize the services rendered to the country and State by the late Maharajah Ramanath Tagore. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor presided, who said, "that on the death of Maharajah Ramanath Tagore, he was asked by letter if he would preside at a meeting to take steps to perpetuate the deceased gentleman's memory. He at once signified his willingness to do so, although he deprecated a very public meeting as against the wishes and tastes of the late Maharajah. His Honor then spoke in high terms of the esteem in which the late Maharajah had been held by all classes, both European and native; how he had, whenever called upon, cordially co-operated with Government, how all classes with whom he was brought in contact saw in him a just, moderate, able, and hard-working man. The example set by the late Maharajah was not only one worthy of imitation by natives, but also by Europeans; his great object was to draw together all classes of the various communities of Bengal, and in this he succeeded. The meeting to-day was to do honor to his memory, and it was gratifying to find such an unanimity of good feeling and regard for the deceased gentleman by the force in which the meeting had assembled. His Honor trusted that their deliberations would result in the erection of some fitting memorial, which would at the same time hold up to future generations of Hindoos his admirable example."

THE *Leader* :—If Lord Lytton would win the hearts of all men, the noblest homage, let him lead the movement for raising a mighty subscription in aid of the sufferers. We are not of those who would throw the entire burden upon the Government. At such a crisis it is good for themselves that the whole community should associate itself with its official leaders. Let the rich contribute from their abundance, the poor from their humble savings. By a little self-denial, an excellent thing in itself, every one will be able to give something, however small. There is nothing better for men than to have it brought home to them that there is nothing human in which they are not directly and immediately concerned. The best thoughts and feelings of our nature are thus roused from torpidity and slumber, and in that sense he who giveth is infinitely more blessed than he who receiveth. Let it be clearly understood that the Government is not absolved by private charities from the simplest of its manifold obligations. It will still be held answerable for every death that may occur through neglect, carelessness, or false economy. But there still remains ample scope for the community at large. Hundreds, nay thousands, of orphans and foundlings will have to be cared for. Aged widows, unable to work and destitute of friends, will need provision for their declining years. Young widows, with little children to feed and bring up, demand something more than pity. In this good work we can all co-operate, from His Excellency the Viceroy to the humblest in the land.

FROM the Lucknow paper we learn that "the weather there still continues insufferably hot, and Jupiter Pluvius will not, apparently, have anything to say to the people of Oudh, so we are likely to have blighted crops and very much distress among the agricultural and labouring classes. Even the advent of steady rain will hardly, in some respects, improve the situation. The delay of well nigh a couple of months in the setting in of the rains has already irretrievably ruined many grain staples, and the outlook is gloomy to a degree. There have been several cases of heat-apoplexy during the week, and an attempt at suicide in the 65th Regiment may also be laid to the account of the weather, as it appears probable that the man realized what a horrible country India is during a rainless summer. The would be suicide had no sooner drawn a razor across his throat, than he sang out lustily for assistance, which was fortunately at hand, when it was discovered that, although the throat was cut from ear to ear almost, the man's nerves had played him false at a critical moment, and he had failed to cut deep enough. No injury was done to the jugular, and he is doing well in hospital. A trooper of the 13th Hussars has been detected with ball-cartridge in his carbine; what he intended to do with the charge has not been ascertained. He is under arrest, and will, of course, be punished for his contravention of military law."

THE following more minute particulars of the attack on British officers at Quetlah are published in the *Beacon* :—"About six in the evening, Hewson and Kunhardt unarmed walked out to the Residency site where a lot of stone gatherers were putting stones together in square piles for building. Hewson and Kunhardt were standing by one of the piles talking to a stone gatherer in front, when Kunhardt felt two hard blows on his back. He turned round instantly, saw a man with his talwar raised to strike, and incontinently knocked down the man with his talwar. Two armed men at the same time attacked Hewson and struck him to the ground, and then backed him to death with their talwars. They then turned and pursued Kunhardt, who fled, but luckily distanced them. Just before this, Scott, at a little distance, had dismissed a squad on the parade ground. Hearing a cry "they are killing the sahib logue," he doubled in the direction of the cries, saw Hewson on the ground, the two men backing him, and Kunhardt flying. Four or five sepoys followed Scott closely, and from one of them Scott took a rifle and bayonet, giving his own sword in exchange. When Scott came up, the stone-gatherers kept throwing stones, but three of them who were armed attacked him at close quarters. The first cut at Scott's head, but Scott parried the blow and passed his bayonet through the man's chest. The second Scott also settled at once, but the third, a large fellow, was more difficult to manage; it was parry and thrust again, but Scott missed his chest, and the next cut came over Scott's helmet, and through the helmet touched the skin. Then Scott dropped his rifle, and seizing his opponent by the throat fell with him. The sepoys had by this time come up, and they at once settled Scott's last assailant. The stone gatherers ran away, but forty were made prisoners by the Cavalry who came out in pursuit."

THE *Indian Daily News* says :—"Those clerks, serving peons, and others on the establishment of the Court of the Magistrate of the Northern Division, who are in the habit of setting themselves up as special pleaders, and, during the trial of cases, interrupting the Court by putting in a word on behalf of the complainant or the defendant, received a severe wigging from Moulvi Abdul Lutif Khan Bahadur, the new Magistrate, on Monday week. A native woman charged her husband with refusing and neglecting to maintain her. The husband said that she had left his house without any cause or provocation, that he would be very sorry to be deprived of her company, and that he would do all in his power to make her happy and comfortable. The woman was apparently disposed to go back, and give her husband another trial. In fact, she was leaving the box for that purpose, when a serving-peon began to plead her cause. 'Huzzur,' he said, 'this woman has thrice been turned out.' 'Who are you, Sir?' the Magistrate asked. 'Who set you up as a special pleader here? I think you have received something for your special pleading.' I must put a stop to this. You peons and amlahs think you all are special pleaders. Probably you all receive something for this. Or else, what business have you to address the Court? You all are not Vakils and Mukhtears. I warn you that if you again attempt to address the Court, I will deal severely with you.'"

ONE Ragoonath Tacoor has very generously come forward and offered to build, at his own expense, a bungalow for the accommodation of European travellers at Azimgunge Station, Moorshedabad, and to supplement it with a library, together with the daily papers, to be used free of any charge whatever, asking only in return that the necessary site may be allotted for the purpose.

IN the Court of the Assistant Magistrate, Rangoon, Mr. Connell, chief engineer of the steamer Shway Myo, was summoned for breach of contract, in refusing to do his duty unless the sum of Rs. 50 mess money was returned to him, which he demanded because he did not think he got sufficiently well fed for his money. After one or two witnesses had been called to prove the quality and quantity of the food supplied, the Magistrate fined the defendant Rs. 75, pointing out to him the great public inconvenience that might result from there being no engineer to work the vessel, in which case the mail and passengers would be delayed.

THE Simla correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* relates the following occurrence :—The world is so curiously made, that when a rich man indulges in a peccadillo people look *over* it, but when a poor man does the same thing, people look *into* it. I ought perhaps to have put the *police* instead of the *people*, it would have sounded more like the proper thing. In the one case it is an eccentricity, and in the other a shameful thing not to be tolerated. "That in the Captain is but a choleric word, which in the soldier is flat blasphemy." Some weeks ago when there was a hue and cry after the bold and successful robber, and the Police were out on the scent, a European was discovered at 2-30 in the morning prowling about on the road. The Deputy Inspector on perceiving the man sought to approach him and discover who he was, but he gave leg bail till he got into Gorton Castle compound, where he sneaked behind a tree until the Police came up, when he gave his name—as that of a distinguished 'officer and a gentleman' of Her Majesty's service, and nothing more was said of it; had it been anybody else, he would have been put into the kotwalee, and called on to answer for his conduct at the Police Court next day.

THE following incredible statement is going the round of the press :—"We fear Bishop Copleston of Colombo is too clever for the slow coaches of Ceylon. The other day he had to visit the northern part of the island. Starting by sea for Manaar, during the first three hours of his voyage, when most feel sea sickness, he took up the study of the Portuguese language. This was on a Monday. The next Sunday he preached his first Portuguese sermon, and it is said by a missionary, incredible as it may seem, that he completely mastered the language while on the Manaar voyage, and astonished and delighted his congregation by preaching to them in Portuguese. Where is there another in India who sits down to and masters a language as naturally as a worried Secretary does the contents of his despatch box?"—Dr. Copleston has acquired very rapidly a knowledge of the Singalese language, in which he has already preached, and no doubt an absurd blunder has been made in confounding the two languages named.

THE *Statesman* :—Variety, we know, is characteristic of the kingdom of nature; but unity, we have always understood, was to characterize the Church of Christ. We, of course, regard this unity as spiritual, and we do not believe that any Church in existence can claim a Divine origin for its outward organization. And we consider it a false step to introduce, and especially to try to enforce, Western sacerdotalism in India. This is what the Bishop and his supporters deem it incumbent on them to do. They will recognize only one Church in India, and that the episcopal Church of England; and they have determined to discountenance, and, if possible, prevent the use of any agency for the spread of Christianity which lies outside, or is but loosely connected with, the organization they hold so sacred. Organization for the sake of giving greater effective working power is excellent; but organization merely for the sake of episcopal sanction (which seems to be considered a guarantee of Divine sanctity) and which rather obstructs than assists work, as in Ceylon, is of the nature of an incumbrance.

THE deadlock to which the Church Missionary Society has come in its operations in Ceylon by the action of the State Bishop, has induced that Society to advocate the creation of Missionary Bishops—Native and European—who shall be entirely independent of the territorial prelates who come to India with Queen's Patents in their pockets, and with all the colour of consecration in Westminster Abbey or St. Paul's Cathedral. This is, we think, a risky expedient on the part of that Society, for it would seem to contain within it all the dangers of an *imperium in imperio*. The present position, however, is still a grave one, as will be seen from the latest utterance of the Society :—

The Committee of the Church Missionary Society would express their conviction, that the time has come when in the interests of the Native Church, the Episcopal office should be conferred in their important Mission fields in India and elsewhere, upon leading Missionaries, or Native clergymen, with a view to their exercising Episcopal functions in the Native Church independently of the existing Diocesan Bishops. Just as there are to be found ministering within the same local area to people of different languages, different missionaries independent one of another, and yet belonging to the same Church, so the Committee are assured that missionary work has, in some of the Missions of the Society, reached such a point that the Native Churches cannot be properly or efficiently organized and superintended until the same principle is recognized in regard to Bishops, and Bishops, European or Native, are appointed to superintend these Churches. An example of this kind is found in the American Episcopal Church, where a Bishop has been appointed to superintend mission work among the Indians, thus exercising authority, as the Committee understand, in the same area with other Bishops of the same Church, but independently of them. Bishops appointed by the Crown for European work in India and Ceylon may beneficially discharge Episcopal functions in those Missions—and the Committee would be unmindful of the past if they did not gratefully acknowledge the kind interest and considerate action almost invariably shown by successive Bishops of this class; but their inexperience of missionary work, their want of acquaintance, for the most part, with the Native language, their very position as Bishops so appointed, together with, in some instances, their extensive Dioceses and multifarious duties, must necessarily preclude their taking that part in the organization of the Native Church which its growth and development imperatively demand. Travancore, the Telugu Mission, the Punjab Mission, and the Ceylon Mission, all call for Missionary Bishops; and nothing, the Committee are persuaded, would more tend to remove present difficulties than the appointment of experienced missionaries, or competent Native clergymen, to that office.

A CORRESPONDENT of *Truth* writes :—"I rejoice to see the 'Confessors' under your lash. The following fact I can vouch for: The Rev. Wilfacy, of Manchester, styling himself 'Mission Priest,' held a week's mission at Clay Cross, Derbyshire, early in the spring, and in a sermon announced for *men only* (which I attended out of curiosity to hear what he had to say to men that women could not hear also) stated, 'he had it on the authority of priests well able to judge and form an opinion, that only *one* man in *seven* was *pure* in *word* and *thought*, and only *one* woman in *thirteen* was so. Where could the authorities in question have obtained their information, but by the aid of the 'Priest in Absolution'? I give my name and address, which I do not wish made public; but the facts, as related, are perfectly true."

THE writer of Babylonian Bubbles in the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes :—"A thing worthy of notice in the Park is the revived fashion of painting the face. A few months ago, for a girl or matron in good society would have dreamt of resorting to such practices. They had been unanimously voted vulgar, and it was generally thought that no revival could possibly take place for another decade. Yet already we have all the abominations back again; the gilded hair, the ghastly cheeks, the vermilion lips and nostrils, the tinted veins, the darkened eyes, and the geometrical eyebrows. It positively makes one sick to see quite young girls got up for sacrifice in this meretricious style. And they are such idiots, too, to wilfully destroy that greatest charm of English maidenhood—its freshness."

A CURIOUS case was tried on the 2nd July before the Hongkong Supreme Court. The defendant had already taken to himself four wives, one *bonâ fide*, and the other three *epouses de condition inférieure*, when he encountered the plaintiff at Shanghai and asked her to "follow him." She did so—to Hongkong. Defendant's chief motive for this additional annexation to his matrimonial circle apparently lay in a sum of 2,800 dirs. possessed by the plaintiff. Having accepted the position of fourth wife, the plaintiff embarked with her lord and master at Shanghai for Hongkong, taking with her in hard cash the 2,800 dirs. This is what occurred on the passage, three days after leaving Shanghai,

The defendant said to me, 'You are a female and should be careful of your money; the value of silver in Hongkong now is not like it was ten years ago. If you have any money or any valuable property, you had better give it to me to put by for you.' I said I had some money which I intended to buy a house with at Hongkong, and that is the meaning I took when I gave the 2,800 dirs. to him personally. The defendant took the parcels of money to his own cabin. I did not ask him for a receipt, he being a wealthy man, and a man who was going to take me as his fourth wife. The defendant's conduct would have been more reasonable had he treated the woman well, after depriving her of her little fortune. Sent to live with defendant's second wife, the two ladies naturally disagreed, with the result that defendant refusing to fulfil his agreement to provide plaintiff with a home of her own, she was obliged to come to Hongkong and live at her own expense. Address ing the Jury, his Lordship said their duty would be very simple. The defendant had submitted to do, under the advice of his counsel, what he ought to have done in the first instance. Here was a case in which the plaintiff asserted that she had given the defendant 2,800 dirs while the defendant denied that he had received it, or that he had ever received any sum of money, or indeed that he was indebted to her in any way. He had pleaded in this ordinal, and the case proceeded to the end, his Lordship knew what the result would have been. The character of this transaction on the part of the defendant was such that his Lordship did not know how to designate it. This was a most dastardly attempt, and showed how low-minded the defendant was. Here were these high-born trodden women, who had no remedy open to them to redress their wrongs except in an English Court, and his Lordship wished it to be known by people in Eastern countries that what was known as Western civilization or the doctrines of Christianity prevailed in this colony, and that the rights of females would be upheld here. The defendant having submitted to a judgment, his Lordship would direct the Jury to give a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, with interest at 12 per cent.

BOMBAY.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Intimation having been received that on and after Thursday, the 16th instant, the hour of departure of the Poona local train leaving Bombay at 6-50 a.m. will be altered to 9 a.m. (Madras time). notice is hereby given that commencing from that date the mails for the South East Line as far as Poona will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a.m. (local time.)

WE learn that the statement which we copied from the *Beacon* the other day, to the effect that Mr. Lambert, Deputy Collector and Divisional Magistrate of Rohri, Sind, had been requested by Government to resign "with the other alternative," is wholly without foundation. Mr. Lambert has been allowed leave of absence for two years on account of ill-health, and he left Sind enjoying the confidence of the Government.

THE Superintendent of the Sailors' Home desires to acknowledge the receipt of Rs. 10, and three bundles of clothing for the men of the s. s. Cheops. As they can ill supply the Home abounds in the needy, articles of clothing are what they most need, and which will be well bestowed by the charitably disposed.

TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.—We have received another long letter (one we lately printed) on this subject from a soldier at Neemuch, in reply to Father Wenniger, of Ahmednugger, for which we are unable to find room except for the following extract: "The *padre* should not be surprised at a teetotal soldier finding favour in the eyes of his colonel, for who can rely upon a drunkard? But do officers favour teetotal soldiers, as he alleges? No; I may say it is the reverse. Nor is it always the case that teetotallers and good temperance men have their names off the canteen roll. Would that they did, and then, perhaps, the sot would not be able to get so many 'spare pints.'"

CAUTION TO NATIVE BUTLERS.—A Lieutenant in Fort William, Calcutta, charged his khidmutgar, the other day, with having criminally misappropriated ten piece. It appeared that the man was told to buy a shoulder of mutton, for which he paid 3 annas, but reported the price to his master as 10½ annas. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

A ROW ON THE ESPLANADE.—On Monday afternoon, after the cricket match between the Parsees and the 66th Regiment was over, a hand-to-hand fight occurred between some Parsees and a few men of the 21st Regiment N. I. who were stationed to keep the play-ground clear. A Parsee boy was severely injured in the eye and other parts of the body, and had to be removed to hospital, where he is said to be lying in a dangerous state. Two other Parsees and a sepoy were also injured.

MAKING OFF WITH A BOAT.—The European seaman who made off with Mr. Lawrence's boat on Monday morning, as reported by us yesterday, was arrested by the Police at Naigaum, a village near Dorun, and the boat was also taken charge of by the Police. The seaman's name is Frank Wheeler, and he belongs to the British ship Earl of Zetland. Yesterday he was made over to the Police authorities here, and he will probably be charged before a magistrate this day. Intimation has been forwarded to Mr. Lawrence regarding the matter, and he will recover his boat from the Naigaum Police authorities.

PERJURY.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Kessoojee Ch-kp-l, a native in the service of Nenbai, the widow of the late Vally Mahomed Almaie, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained warrants for the arrest of Eliezer Escoobjee Sunker and Doraljee Eduljee, charging them with perjury by giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding in respect of a suit heard in the High Court before Sir Charles Sargent, wherein the first accused was the plaintiff and the widow Nenbai was defendant, in order to recover a sum of Rs. 15,000 alleged to have been paid by him to the said Nenbai, and judgment was delivered in the said suit in favour of the said Nenbai.

FOUND DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Dharavie, on view of the body of a boy about four years of age, which was recovered from a pond that had no protection around it. It was supposed that the boy had fallen into the pond playing and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was recorded accordingly.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Chowpatty, on view of the body of Luxumee, woman. Deceased was about 16 years of age; she was formerly a widow, but since married to Gunnoo Govind. She was insane, and had been out of her mind ever since her second marriage. Deceased appears to have thrown herself unperceived into a well. Upon the evidence adduced, the following verdict was returned, "that the death of the deceased was caused by her having committed suicide by drowning herself in a well."

WRONGFUL RESTRAINT.—Bundeesin, a convert, charged his father Narrain, his mother and his sister, and two others for wrongful restraint, before Colonel T. E. Britten, the Cantonment Magistrate, Poona. On the charge being proved against them, they were sentenced each to pay a fine of Rs. 5, in default fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment. It appears that this convert, on Saturday last, attended on Major T. Trueman, to give evidence in the case, and while returning to the Mission House, the father, mother, and the sister caught hold of him, and tried to take him to their house. But the police interfered, and the convert was allowed to go to the Mission House.

WE stated in our last issue (*Poona Observer*) that Dr. H. Miller, H. M.'s 8th N. I., was appointed Superintendent of Mahableshwar; but we now find that it is not so, and that the appointment will not fall vacant at least for eighteen months more.

A DARING ROBBERY.—A most daring act of house breaking and robbery took place on Sunday morning last between the hours of 12 and 2. The members of the Parsee Original Victoria Theatrical Company, who have occupied a block containing three rooms in the West Street for the Poona season, went to the city to give one of their entertainments on the previous night, leaving an old servant in charge, and not all the daring doings of the perpetrators were sufficient to awake him. The thieves evidently planned this act, for they entered the dwelling by digging a hole about two feet square in the bath-room and after getting in, ransacked each actor's portmanteaux and boxes, taking away the proprietor's box, containing Rs. 750 in cash, as well as one diamond and two brilliant rings and two watches. But this is not all of the wonderful feat performed by these Shepherds observing a host of dainty things in the shape of preserves, brandy, &c., sat down and made a hearty supper, not forgetting to light up the rooms. The police are endeavouring to trace out the scoundrels who, we trust, will not escape after so cool and reckless a piece of theft and house-breaking.—*Poona Observer.*

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR TO THE SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.—His Excellency, accompanied by Captain Rivett-Carnac, Military Secretary, Surgeon Waters, and Mr. Buckland left Ganpesh Khind *enroute* to Kolapore on Monday morning at 6 o'clock. His Excellency will leave Kolapoor on Thursday, and will travel without stoppages at the intermediate stations and arrive at Government House on Friday next. His Excellency's tour to the Southern Maratha Country is said to be to enquire into the state of the country regarding the famine.—*Id.*

THE fourth annual report of the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association for 1876-77 records the highest number of total abstainers yet attained in the British Army. In the month of April last, 9,768 men of all ranks, and 935 women and children, aggregating 10 703 persons, were on the register of the Association. There were also 1,000 boys under twenty years of age in connection with the Association. In addition to 10,703 persons on the registers of the Association, it has branch Societies on most of the Railways. During the year under report 3,648 cards of honour were distributed to members who have been six months teetotallers; 1,038 silver medals were distributed to members of 12 months' standing, 211 silver bars were distributed to members of two years' standing, and 125 silver stars were distributed to members of three years' standing. The present circulation of the Magazine of the Association, *On Guard*, exceeds a thousand. The good which the Rev. Mr. Gregson's effort is doing to the British Army is simply incalculable.

DISTRIBUTION OF FAMINE FUNDS.—The *Statesman* writes: "The magnitude of the task already on the hands of Government in connection with this famine, makes it most undesirable that we should add to its responsibility by asking it to undertake the distribution of a private relief fund. We know at the same time that the distressed districts in Madras are literally covered with a great network of missionary organizations, and that the destitute classes of the people themselves flock for assistance in their extremity to the missionary; and finally we know that we may trust these gentlemen implicitly for an honest administration of whatever relief funds may be sent them. These facts determine us to counsel their employment as the agencies of the public at this great crisis. There is no fear of the funds being used for proselytizing purposes in any sense whatever, and we would direct prominent attention to the fact, that it is in the shape of *money*, and not *grain*, that public subscriptions will be of most use in this calamity. We feel that can possibly reach Madras will reach it without the aid of private charity, under the attraction of the high prices that prevail. Private subscriptions can do nothing to augment the actual supply of food. Every ton of food that can be sent to Madras, is already on its way there. It is the *distribution* of relief that is now over the whole face of the crisis. If, therefore, we can but supply the missionary centres of Southern India, of whatever denomination, with funds that will enable them to distribute relief to the dying people around them, we shall be giving expression, we believe, to our sympathies in the most intelligent and hopeful form it can assume."

A PUBLIC meeting was held in honour of the late Sir Jamsedjee on Saturday last. Among the usual speeches of unbounded and irrelevant laudation of the deceased and his caste, we found one or two sensible ones giving the proper place to the deceased, as for instance, his being the first instance. Here was a case in which the plaintiff asserted that she had given the defendant 2,800 dirs while the defendant denied that he had received it, or that he had ever received any sum of money, or indeed that he was indebted to her in any way. Had he pleaded in this ordinal, and the case proceeded to the end, his Lordship knew what the result would have been. The character of this transaction on the part of the defendant was such that his Lordship did not know how to designate it. This was a most dastardly attempt, and showed how low-minded the defendant was. Here were these high-born trodden women, who had no remedy open to them to redress their wrongs except in an English Court, and his Lordship wished it to be known by people in Eastern countries that what was known as Western civilization or the doctrines of Christianity prevailed in this colony, and that the rights of females would be upheld here. The defendant having submitted to a judgment, his Lordship would direct the Jury to give a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, with interest at 12 per cent.

REVERSAL OF SENTENCE.—The Sudder Court of Sind has been reversing the decision of the Session Court of Shikarpoor, which lately convicted four men of murder, and sentenced them to transportation for life. The case was that of *Imperatrix vs. Hasson, Joges*, and others. It has been generally remarked that most cases of murder in Sind have women at the bottom of them; the present case was no exception to the rule, for a woman, delighting in the name of Fatma, was the cause of the death of the unfortunate man whom the appellants were accused of murdering. It appears one fine morning Fatma left her cottage in order to obtain water from a neighbouring well; on her way thither she passed the field of a paramour of her's named Jumo reaping. Immediately engaged in telling the ground she held sweet converse with him. Through some strange coincidence her husband chanced to pass by the place, and finding his wife talking with Jumo he became enraged and closed with the latter. Finding Jumo to be more than a match for him he shouted for help, whereupon four of his companions appeared on the scene and helped him to beat Jumo, who died from the effects of the injuries he received. The Sudder Court acquitted the men and ordered them to be discharged.—*Sind Advocate.*

PRAYERS for rain are being offered up in Kurrachee by the followers of the different creeds professed here—Christians, Jews, Mahomedans, Parsees, Hindus, all expect their prayers to be heard and answered. We fervently hope their supplications will have the effect of opening the floodgates of heaven upon us. The Kazee of Kurrachee has issued a proclamation by beat of tom-tom, that the members of the Mahomedan community will assemble on the mornings of the 7th, 8th and 9th instant in the bed of the Lyaree for the purpose of offering up prayers for rain. Advantage will be taken of the occasion by the devout Moslems to offer up thanksgivings for the brilliant success lately achieved by the Turkish arms, and implore divine aid in behalf of the followers of the Crescent in their conflict with their inexorable foes the Russians!—*Id.*

THE venerable and wealthy Bawa, Hurgrikadass of Khyrpore, who came to Hydrabad for change of air, died there three or four days ago. The Bawa was highly esteemed for his piety, and his funeral was very largely attended. The corpse was covered with seven chadders of the richest kinkob, one of which was, it is said, committed to the flames with the body. The others were distributed in charity.—*Id.*

A CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, accompanied by Mr. Craigie (of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen), appeared before Mr. Wright in chambers, and filed an information against Mr. Kaikobaad Nowrojee Kabrajee, the editor of the *Rast Goftar*, a native weekly journal published in the Gujeratee language, charging him with defamation in respect of a certain article that had recently appeared in that journal, reflecting upon the character of the complainant, and prayed that a summons be issued to him to show cause why he should not be dealt with according to law. His Worship granted the summons as prayed for, which was made returnable on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

ON Monday and Tuesday the usually quiet little Golf Club again came to the front with one of its half yearly medals; and fourteen enthusiastic players enlivened the maidan with their scarlet coats, showing that they at least are not ashamed of the national colours, though worn by postmen, occasional coachmen, and even some of the humbler servants of the Municipality. Golf is a very quiet game, and yet requiring a considerable exercise of the limbs, as well as the eye and judgment, which make it *the* game *par excellence* for such a warm country as India. In it there is none of the boisterous excitement and encouragement one so often hears at cricket, and so on lookers are apt to look upon it as slow; though, really the players are so absorbed in the game that they can think of nothing but the distance or position of their ball, and the difficulties ahead. On Monday, the grass was a little wet; as it is rather long near one or two of the holes, no very good scores were made, the lowest being 83, and the highest 124, at which latter figure, two tied, evidently determined to carry off the "leather medal," a decoration, however, not yet introduced here, and for which is sometimes substituted a new club, denominated "ye wooden spoon." The putting greens were very ticklish, as two of them were entirely cleared of grass, and treacherous as a bit of ice; and the others were new with hard stubbly grass up to the edge No serious accident occurred beyond one ball getting beautifully flattened out by the big roller, another disappearing in a well, and a club head grazing the heads of a group of swains at breakfast. The winner played a steady game throughout, but on the second day a young player made up so fast that the medal was carried off with only one point to spare.

The once flourishing club is now apparently so low in funds that only the medal is given as a prize; and last month when the Shackheath medal was played for, the winner gained only the honour of holding it for three months, whilst the second score gained a set of clubs which had to be subscribed for. On this occasion, a handicap was arranged, on the medal scores, for sets of clubs and balls, McDonald and Melvin playing from "scratch," and the others receiving from 1 to 14 strokes a round. Arnot, with 2 strokes off, gained the "clubs," and McGavin, with 6, the "balls," whilst Dr. McDonald gained his fourth medal, and Wingrove his first, being the "wooden spoon."

The following are the complete scores :—

Dr. D. McDonald.....	42	41	42	40 165*
W. Arnot	43	44	40	39 166
W. F. Melvin	45	43	40	41 169
J. H. Cornwall.....	44	45	45	42 176
W. McGavin.....	40	51	44	42 177
G. W. Moultrie.....	44	46	47	40 177
A. F. Simpson.....	47	45	44	42 178
A. B. Chalmers.....	47	46	48	44 184
J. S. Burn	44	47	49	47 187
J. Hutton	46	48	44	50 188
W. O'Donoghue	52	49	54	60 215
D. Bain	62	56	48	49 215
N. M. Carnell	68	56	58	53 235
G. R. Wingrove	62	62	60	60 244†

* St. George's Medal. Wooden Spoon. †

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

CHAMPION ATHLETIC MEETING.

Monday, Sept. 24th—Throwing the hammer; half mile flat race; wide jump; 100 yards flat race.

Tuesday, 25th—3 miles walking race; throwing the cricket ball; quarter mile flat race.

Wednesday, 26th—Hurdle race; putting the shot; high jump; 1 mile flat race.

All events are open to officers of the Army and Navy, members of the Civil Service, and of the Byculla, Bombay, Bengal, United Service, Madras Western India, Sind and Allahabad Clubs.

Entries Rs. 2 for each event, 3 jumps, throwing the cricket ball, hammer and shot. 1 G. M. for all other events. Entries to close on the 31st August. After that date and up to the 10th Sept. the entrance fees will be doubled.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned

N. R. OLIVER, } Hon. Secs.
C. YOUNG, }

THE DISTRESS AT SHOLAPORE.

(Bombay Guardian.)

THE prospect, as regards the supply of food in the country for some time to come, is any thing but cheering. The rainfall appears to have been in many places inadequate, and in some, lamentably small. It is proposed to have union prayer-meetings next week, to pray for rain and for the famine-stricken and famine-threatened multitudes of India. It is most fitting that Christians should be much in prayer at the present time. It will be expected of them that they will contribute of their substance, as God has prospered them, for the relief of the poor and needy, and it will be well to do this not epasmodically but regularly, putting aside a certain proportion of their income while the distress continues. We would ask the particular attention of our readers to the following letter of the Rev. Mr. Harding :—

MY DEAR SIR,—I desire to express through your paper, our sincere thanks for the aid we have already received from many friends in our work among the starving people of this region. The situation however is increasing day by day, and I fear will probably be no change for the better until middle of October, and even with the most favourable weather there can hardly be any great improvement before next January. It will be seen therefore that further contributions will be needed, and those who wish to aid us, can do it most effectually by sending us rice. Our efforts are directed mainly to the most needy cases, and we are now feeding daily at least 400 persons, including those who come to us, and those at a day. I have to-day given boiled rice at our house to about two hundred adults, both morning and evening; and most of these are very feeble, in fact they are on the verge of starvation. Also in the town Gates are feeding a large number of children, about one hundred and fifty, besides many adults. Miss. E. K. Ogden, M.D., the physician who has lately joined our mission, is also doing much for the sick ones who come to us. This will indicate what we are trying to do. We are using now about 80 pounds of rice per day, including what is given to those who cook it for themselves. Bags of rice sent by goods train will reach us in from six to ten days, and I find it is considerably cheaper to send it from Bombay than to purchase it here. I am sure there are some others among your readers who will be glad to aid still further in this work of charity.

Sholapore, August 8.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

SANCTION FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MYSORE RAILWAY.

THE Government of India has given sanction by telegram for the commencement of the works on the Mysore line of Railway, and the Chief Commissioner has lost no time in looking into the arrangements for an immediate commencement of the works, and the services of the superintendence has already been appointed. The work is sanctioned principally as a relief work, but it is to be regretted that the sanction is given only for the short length between the Bangalore

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

WRECKING A CONFESSION-BOX.

At the Greenwich police-court on the 20th ult., John Elliott, builder, of North-road, New-cross, surrendered to his bail on a charge of breaking into St. James's Church, Hatcham, and wilfully committing damage to the confession-box, under circumstances already reported, Mr. M. Williams attended to prosecute, and Mr. Douglas Straight appeared for the defence. Mr. Girdlestone attended to watch the case on the part of the Working Men's Protestant League members. The evidence now taken was that of the verger, William Campbell, who stated that during the past four or five months since he had been at the church he had on several occasions had to turn from 100 to 150 members of the congregation from the confession-box after the usual services; and in answer to questions he said that the organist of the church at a practice meeting of the choir sat in the seat of the confession-box, the seat giving way with him by coming out of the sockets, but was not broken.

Mr. Rogers, architect, of Searle-street, Chancery-lane, produced a drawing of the confession-box prepared by him for the Rev. A. Tooth, and which had marks of the damage committed, the damage being at least £10.

Mr. F. Waring, architect, of Parliament-street, Westminster said he saw the confession-box on Wednesday. It was quite wrecked. It was a moveable article of massive oak, and the damage could not possibly have been committed by pulling it to pieces.

Mr. Straight said that he was not present at the first hearing of the case, and with respect to the remarks of the professional gentlemen who then appeared for the defence, he would make no remarks. As it had been intimated that the case would be sent to the sessions, he should not call witnesses, and the prisoner would reserve his defence.

Mr. Balguy committed the prisoner for trial at the Old Bailey sessions, accepting the bail of Mr. McClure, President of the Working Men's Protestant League, in a sum of £50, and the prisoner himself in the same amount, to take his trial.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. PIGOTT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 20.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer referred to the debate on Monday upon the appointment of Mr. Pigott, and said he was not then fully aware of all the circumstances. He, of course, knew of the recommendations of the Civil Service Committee, and was prepared to state generally the grounds of the Prime Minister's departure from those recommendations; but he was not prepared for the statements of the hon. member for Hackney with regard to the personal relations that were said to be involved in the matter. The right hon. gentleman again referred to the circumstance preceding the appointment of Mr. Pigott, and said he did not know the time of the resignation of Mr. Greg or of the appointment of his successor. As Chancellor of the Exchequer, he had nothing to do with patronage, and when the notice of the hon. member for Hackney was put down on the paper, he spoke to Lord Beaconsfield, who said he would furnish him with what he had heard of Mr. Pigott's qualifications and efficiency as a public servant. He (the Chancellor) thought he was sufficiently provided with material with which to answer the motion, but he was not then in a position to answer the remarks about Mr. Pigott's father having been vicar of Husbandes, and Mr. Holme's remarks had undoubtedly great influence in leading the house to the conclusion to which it came. Those points had now been fully answered by Lord Beaconsfield's private secretary, and the gist of his lordship's defence was now repeated. Mr. Pigott had given such undoubted proof of his ability to discharge the duties of the Stationery Office that Lord Beaconsfield felt he was the best man of all the candidates in the interest of the public. He (the Chancellor) wished he had been better acquainted with all the circumstances earlier. Mr. Pigott had tendered his resignation, which the Prime Minister had seriously to consider; and in that course, as well as in all his exercise of patronage, the Prime Minister had the full support of his colleagues. Under all these circumstances the Government were in the difficult position of having a vote of censure against them remaining on the journals of the House. It was not, however, their desire to make any proposition: but he must leave the matter in the hands of the House.

Sir W. Barttelot gave notice that on Monday he would propose the following resolution:—"That this House, while most anxious to maintain the independence and influence of the Select Committees, and to encourage the interest and zeal of officials employed in the public departments of the State, after hearing further explanations concerning the recent appointment to the Controllership of her Majesty's Stationery Office, withdraws the censure voted in the resolution," which would be quoted from the records.

The Marquis of Hartington felt that the statement of the right hon. gentleman was irregular in form and character, but perhaps that was excusable under the circumstances. He trusted, however, that two days would not be spent in discussions on this subject, which, although important, was not worth two debates at this period of the session.

Mr. John Holms hoped the debate would not long be delayed, as he had come down quite prepared to enter into the entire subject: and, as it was, the statement made in another place and that they had just heard would be before the public without anything on the other side for several days.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that on Monday he would move that the orders of the day should be postponed until the motion of the hon. baronet the member for West Sussex had been brought forward.

THE BATTLE OF ZEWIN.

(*Special Correspondent of the Standard with the Turkish Army in Asia.*)

JUNE 29.

I HAVE missed the hour when the Turkish post leaves Erzeroum, and must therefore send my report by a courier to Trebizond. On the one hand, the physical exertions I had gone through made it impossible for me to work quickly, and, on the other, my tent was never free from pachas and by-s, anxious to give expression to their joy at the late occurrences; and, finally, chance brought me the unexpected visits of two crowds, which robbed me of a vast amount of time. First, a number of Circassians appears, leading in their midst one of their tribe, who had brass buttons with the Russian eagle and shoulder-straps of red cloth, such as the Russian soldiers wear, on the ordinary dress of the Tscherkessen. The man belonged to the tribe which formed the chief contingent of the armies of Schamyl, and had been taken prisoner by some Circassians fighting on the Turkish side. They were now of opinion that the prisoner, having served the Russians although a Mahometan, was guilty of death, and would have liked to carry the sentence into execution before my tent; but I declared he had done his duty as a soldier, and ought to be judged by a court-martial. That the Russians kill all the Circassians they take prisoners, and send them to the mines of Nertschinsk, Siberia, was no reason, I urged, that Turks should also sin against justice and humanity. "You must show that you are better than the Russians," was my concluding speech to the interviewer, which in reality was much longer than on paper, for it lasted more than an hour before it was clear to me what the men really wanted. At last I asked them why they had addressed themselves to me and then I learned that they were in search of Fezi Pacha, who had been in my tent just before their arrival. On being appealed to the general, of course, shared my views. Soon afterwards a number of Kurdish peasants from the Soghanly Dagh came into the camp, and as one of them knew me from my former excursions, and recognised me through the opening of a tent, they all came in, to complain to me of the rapacity of the Russians, who had robbed them down to the last head of cattle and the last morsel of provisions, and behaved brutally to their wives and daughters. The follies of Russian generosity and extravagant payments will therefore have an end now. Scarcely had I written a few more lines when an officer brought news from Kars, where he had taken a considerable sum in coin. According to his account, the besieged have not made the smallest progress since I was in the neighbourhood of the town, and for the present the Tschmuck redoubt is in no danger.

All this was very interesting, but I wished I had heard it after finishing my correspondence and that the anxiety of a trustworthy courier to Trebizond had been spared me. I know nothing as yet of the mission of my dragoman, and from here no one will venture on the long route. But, to return to my story. When I reached Hassan-Koleh I thought that having risen from a sick bed, I had done my duty by riding seven hours; but, besides a regiment of cavalry and some battalions of "mustafis," a great number of Circassians and Kurdish riders filled the little town, and not a bit of bread much less shelter for man or beast, were to be had for any amount of money. So forwards to Kopzikoi, where I knew of good night quarters in a stable. My arrival there was delayed, as night had come on; the sky was cloudy, and the way was so altered by new entrenchments, rifle pits, &c., that for a long time I did not know where I was. My servant, who had boasted of his local skill, had turned out, never been in that district before, and though a strong young fellow, he sighed and groaned continually from the fatigues of the ride. At last the village was reached, but it was out of the frying-pan into the fire. There lay artillery and infantry, especially militia, and although I knocked at numbers of houses, and at last offered 1,000 piastres for a place to put the horses in and sleep, I was everywhere refused. Nothing remained, therefore, but to ride into the encampment and try to find a sleeping place there. To the head-quarters, about 24 miles from Kopzikoi, there is only one village on the road—Saganer—only a few miles from the camp; but, on the other hand, I knew that to the right of the road, only a few hours from Kopzikoi, there were several Armenian villages. One of these I wanted to find. Easily said, but not so easily accomplished, for when no lights are kept burning the traveller only becomes aware of such a subterranean village by riding over to the roofs, and perchance falling in. Thus I rode past Ardost, and at length the sky had become clear and the moon shone, I did not see it or a single village, and was at last oblivious by fatigue to lie down to sleep at the edge of a ditch, my horse being on the other side, and I having the reins wound round my right hand. The situation was not particularly agreeable, especially as the nights are icy cold. Yesterday at noon we had 30 degrees of heat Reaumur, and early this morning 4 degrees of cold, while with hour frost. The magnificent view through a narrow valley leading to the Araxes in the silvery moon-light, as well as the chain of mountains on the other side of the river, from which rose a tall pyramid absolutely bare and covered with snow, did not long engage my attention. I fell asleep, and did not awake till towards morning, shaking with cold and very hungry, but still somewhat refreshed. With considerable difficulty I awoke my servant, who reeled about from sleepiness, and after many vain attempts at last got into the saddle.

The road, generally full of traffic, was perfectly deserted. Nowhere did I see shepherds and flocks, no one was at work in the fields, and not till I reached Ali Kilissa did I meet with a human creature. The khan was closed, but in a house I found coffee, bread, and a place to sleep in. The word "Moscow" (russians) recurred perpetually in the conversation around me, but, too tired to pay any attention to it, I soon fell asleep, and did not awake till ten o'clock. Strange to say, my servant did not sleep, he listened in a corner trembling in every limb; the inmates of the house being just as frightened and lamenting about "Moscow," "Moscow," "The Russians are coming." "The Russians are already yonder," and they pointed to the mountains, which reach down to the plain from the Kiretschly Dagh. "The ordu (camp) is surrounded by the Russians." And so the "laments" went on increasing. I had little doubt that it was exaggerated, but on Sunday afternoon I had it brought to me by the entrance of the Russians into Jenikoi, the former seat of the Turkish head-quarters, and that a battle was imminent. Soon I heard the roar of the cannon, and knew it was possible that the Russians had turned the right wing of the Turkish centre, and might cut off that corps from the road to Erzeroum. I could not yet see the enemy, so it was my duty at least to make an attempt to reach the front. My servant, perhaps the most cowardly Turk that ever encumbered the earth, flatly refused to accompany me. In my anger I threatened him with my riding whip, and, that having no effect, I was betrayed into giving him a sound thrashing. Heaven forgive me for it. But it produced matters—grumbling, and slowly, he led out the horses. I rode behind him and urged on his horse, so we advanced pretty rapidly, while the thunder of the cannon increased in intensity. In the village of Saganer the few remaining inhabitants wanted to retain me by force; they assured me—and the women through the excitement lost all their childish shyness, and were particularly lively in their assertions—that the army was surrounded by the Russians; but then they must have been in Saganer. Moreover, some Kurds and Circassians arrived, each leading two wounded men, and they said the battle had only begun; they knew nothing more.

Another half-hour, and the camp lay before me. While was drawing my "firman" out of my pocket, to prove my right to enter the head-quarters, a musket-ball whizzed over my head, and my servant, although five feet distant from me, tumbled from his horse from fright. With the seriousness which the Turks preserve even in the most ludicrous situations, some soldiers helped the poor wretch into his saddle again. Fortunately they held him there, when a second ball fell close to him. I showed him my tent, and then rode up to the top of the mountain, which, in the direction of Zewin, shuts in the basin where our camp is pitched.

There a green standard with a white crescent denoted the presence of the head-quarters. Soon I stood before Fezi Pacha, but how changed was the tired old man! I should scarcely have recognised him again, so young and fresh and cheerful he looked. In general very tent, he now stood perfectly straight, and though the eyelids were dreadfully inflamed, his eyes shone out brightly. Instead of any other greeting, he drew a little piece out of my coat pocket, filled it with fine tobacco, and lighted it from his own cigarette. There was a touch of egotism in this, for after I had smoked the pipe it passed to him—the great chibouque, which he likes, he could not manage on horseback. The battle had consisted at first of a severe cannonade, but within the last half-hour the Russians had advanced great masses of infantry, and a violent musketry fire began on both sides. I knew the terrain so perfectly that it was easy for me to make out the positions.

Our camp, as I mentioned, is in a basin formed by a branch of the Kiretschly Dagh, surrounded by gently rising hills, between which paths lead into the neighbouring narrow valleys. The panorama, seen from every point on the edge of the basin, is very grand, as the Soghanly-Kiretschly and Shah-Yol Dagh rest on the horizon like a great wall almost in the form of a circle. The road from Brzeroum to Kars leads over the highest of the mountains which surround our camp, and then descending into a flat valley about the breadth of half a musket shot from the Kiretschly to the Araxes, and over some rather high mountains into valley of the brook, in which are the ruins of the old castle of Zewin. The chain of mountains descends abrupte on the side turned from Zewin, its summit is almost flat, only in one place is a round-shaped elevation, and on this there is a small Turkish redoubt armed with four Krupp cannon. This redoubt formed the centre, so to speak, the citadel of the Turkish front; right and left of it, in sheltered trenches, were about seven thousand infantry, whose fire was strengthened by two cannon. The reserves, amounting to almost three thousand men, with two guns, were on the mountain which shuts in the camp. The chain of mountains on the other side of the valley of Zewin is higher and less steep than the one on our side. The evening before and during the night the Russians had posted great masses of troops there, and in the morning fresh battalions and squadrons came from the valley of the Khan Chai. Between the cavalry on both sides a small encounter took place, and the Russian batteries with 24 guns established themselves on the heights opposite the six Turkish cannon and directed a strong fire against them. Fifteen Russian guns fired incessantly at the little redoubt armed with four cannon which commanded the whole field of battle from its excellent position, and within an hour over fifty shells fell in the redoubt; but the men never flinched for a moment. The superiority of the Turkish artillery over the Russians could not escape the observer. The Turkish fire was quite equal to the Russians', at least four times superior to them in numbers; and the artillery fight had absolutely no result. Soon afternoon the Russians deployed their infantry, deep lines of tirailleurs formed in the valley along the whole line and slowly ascended, their ranks being thinned by a sore fire from the Turkish rifle pits. When I arrived at the general staff it could not be seen against which part of the Turkish lines the fresh attack would be directed, but soon the Russian centre was reinforced by about six battalions, and then they used every effort to carry the Turkish positions by storm. I rode over to the little redoubt; it was a perfect inferno. Almost every minute a shell burst, ploughing up the ground, covering it with pieces of iron, and sometimes crushing it with blood. The men, models of soldiers, held out with the greatest *sang froid*, and aimed with such precision that almost every shot claimed its victims. The infantry on both sides of the redoubt, five Arabian battalions, were no better off; the musket balls rained down upon them, and with the greatest difficulty they drove back the Russians. But freshly reinforced and always driven forwards by the word of command, the Russians climbed up the mountain again and again, to be continually repulsed by the Arabians concealed in their shelter—trenches. At last the attacks slackened, and some moments of comparative tranquillity were enjoyed by the centre, only the hail of bomb shells continued in its old severity. I rode back to the head-quarters, where a man in a white silk dressing gown kneeling on a carpet and praying most zealously: it was the Governor of Erzeroum, the commander-in-chief of our corps, as I learned. No bodytook any notice of him, no officer, no aide-de-camp brought any reports to him, no one received any orders from him; every one allowed him to pray, and in the pauses between his prayers to smoke as much as he liked. And yet he was the general-in-chief, and not Fezi Pacha, who really commanded. The chief anxiety of Fezi was that his troops might be turned, but he could not spare a single company from his troops for the protection of his two wings. He had scarcely one hundred Tscherkesses and only a few more Kurds at his disposition, and had already weakened the reserve to support the threatened centre more perhaps than he was justified in doing. The full force of the Russian attack was now directed against our left wing, and there were no reserves worth mentioning which could be sent to it. Little troops of irregular riders were therefore sent to the flanks to make reconnaissances. The correspondent of the *Neue Freie Presse*, the only one who, besides myself, was present, accompanied the troop despatched to the left wing, that is, towards the Kiretschly Dagh, and I that to the right wing in the direction of the Araxes. Having reached the summit of the mountain I could not discover the small at trace of any attempt on the part of the Russians to gain the road to Erzeroum in the rear of the Turks. The circumstance that here in the thin clear air every one sees twice as far as with us was here of great use to me. Often as I have ridden through the plain of Hassan Koleh I am constantly deceived by the old castle, even when it is ten miles off, appearing as close to one as the redoubt in front. At this great distance the battlements of the walls can be discerned, and even with bad eyesight one might count the houses and trees. The only thing that I discovered with my field-glass was a great number of women crouching on the roofs of houses. Unfortunately nothing was to be seen of the reinforcements which, as we heard in secret, might come from Chorassin, where Monss Pacha commands a little corps. It is true the telegraphic communication with Chorassin was interrupted, the road closed by the Russians, and we could send no summons for aid; but Chorassin is only twelve miles distant from Zewin, and a good general marches after the thunder of the cannon. I had just returned when the Correspondent of the *Neue Freie Presse* came galloping up, and called out to Fezi Pacha, while still at a distance, "The Russians are retreating." As their chief line of retreat was the road to Kars their right wing began the retreat. One soon perceived that the attacks of this wing became weaker, and that in our front movements were also beginning betokening a retreat of the Russians. Immediately one of the two guns in reserve was sent to the centre, sides, de-camo flew in all directions, the Turkish fire was redoubled, and the Russians suffered severe losses, as single battalions had almost to defile before the Turkish lines. The battle was won—gloriously won—Fezi Pacha had conquered an enemy twofold superior to him in infantry and four-fold in artillery.

We rode home to our tents, where a disagreeable surprise awaited me. In his cowardice and stupidity my servant had left all my baggage at Ala Kilissa, and I had not a morsel to eat, and was obliged to sleep on the bare ground in a thin coat. I found a fellow sufferer in Fezi Pacha. The Russian balls, having rained for some time straight down the head-quarters, had burst in some of the tents, and wounded a telegraph official and one man of the half company of infantry left behind for protection; the servants, therefore, had betaken themselves to Erzeroum with all Fezi's baggage—even the cooking utensils had not been forgotten. With a sigh we gave up the remainder of our (or rather Fezi's) tobacco, the pipe passed over for that evening into the possession of the Pacha, and he helped to make cigarettes for me. What a heart of gold! On the evening of a glorious victory, won by his talents and the valour of his troops, the old general would not command any of his 10,000 men to lend him a wrap or anything to keep him warm, or even to prepare some coffee. In order not to disturb any of the brave fellows he tried to sleep without a muscle on the hard ground in front of the tent. Neither of us succeeded in the attempt; the cold obliged us to get up and to walk about in the moonlight; we spoke of a thousand things, but Fezi Pacha did not say a word about his victory. The morning came at last; our losses, thanks to the favourable positions occupied by our army, only amounted to five hundred men, while the Russians, chi fly through their attempts to storm our centre and in their retreat, as well as from our excellent artillery, must have lost at least 3,000. A reconnaissance, undertaken in the forenoon, brought us little result, but in the evening it was reported that at Kara-Urghan a number of infantry and artillery were assembled, and we expected to be attacked on Wednesday, the 27th, by fresh forces but early in the morning the Russians were already on the other side of Kara-Urghan, and to-day their last man has crossed the Soghanly Dagh.

Moukhtar Pacha, who arrived here yesterday, brought the good news that the Russians had entirely evacuated the ground before our right wing, and a telegram had arrived from Van that the Russians had not only abandoned Bayazid, but retreated across the frontier.

The second act of the military drama in Armenia though it began sadly, has ended happily; the concentric march of three corps against Erzeroum and the attempt to open the gates of Asia by the sword, by error, hesitation, and bribery, has totally failed; Erzeroum for the next six weeks is safe from a bombardment, and in that time can be sufficiently armed and provisioned, as here the corn ripens in three months, so that in case of a siege they would have the yield of the new harvest. But Moukhtar and Fezi must do all in their power to relieve Kars. Larger bodies of troops than those now at their disposition are necessary for that, and the reinforcements promised for the last eight weeks by the Ministry must at last arrive. The want of artillery especially ought not to continue, and at least six new batteries are necessary. The moral advantage of the late victories is as great as was formerly the moral depression, but the Russian generals receive its real significance from its being a symptom of a bad state of things in the Russian army. There must be "something rotten in the state of Denmark." Have there been scenes of indiscipline? Have not only those who are compelled by the most fearful threats to serve as volunteers, but other troops showed signs of mutiny? Have the old corruption and the constant theft in the commissariat, and furnishing of ammunition on the part of officials and officers, been practised again? I do not know, but the certain is that the Russian army already contained the germ of decay when it arrived before the Turkish positions, for otherwise its losses, immense as they are, would not have been fatal to it. Perhaps the same thing will occur after the first Turkish victory on the Danube, and the speech about "the Colossus with clay feet" will be verified.

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CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Time Tables of Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Through Passenger Service between G. I. P. and East Indian Railways.
Through Passenger Service between Bombay and Madras.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora and Andaree.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Khamgaum state Railway.
Amraotee state Railway.
Wurdah State Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Moolian, Lahore and Umritsar.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta & South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Wulhatee State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company
North-Western Dak Company.
Jeypore and Hyderabad.
Rawal Pindee and Murree.
Darjeeling Mail Service.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
" of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

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THE object for which the Company is formed is to work a concession recently granted by the Government of Bombay, comprising the sole right of utilizing the water-power of the River Tapti near Bhosawul in Khandesh, and the lease of three hundred and forty-four acres of land by the Government therewith, for a term of ninety-nine years, renewable for a further like term subject to certain conditions.

The power available is to be supplied by *two* falls of the River Tapti, and aggregates over a thousand horse-power. The land comprises extensive sites for building and other purposes adjoining the Falls, and a strip of land uniting the two falls, of about two other strips of land uniting each fall respectively with the G. I. P. Railway.

The prominent feature of the scheme is the employment of water as a motor instead of steam. Water-mills of size or importance are as yet unknown in India, although larger, eely used and well known in Europe and the United States of America. In the latter country some hundreds of water mills are employed in cotton-spinning while for other purposes more than a hundred thousand is moved by water are employed. In India, in consequence of the high price of fuel and of skilled labour, the power possesses peculiar advantages. Perfect regularity over the water will be secured by the employment of the most recent improvements in turbines so that the risks to which ordinary water-wheels are exposed in cases of floods will be avoided.

The locality of the concession is in the centre of the districts producing the Hingunghat variety of cotton, and close to a junction of a trunk line of Railway. The best cotton in Western India will thus be available for manufacturing purposes, uninjured by pressure into bales, and unloaded by all expenses connected with the baling process, and the cost of railway carriage for two hundred and seventy-six miles to Bombay. The mills will be two hundred and seventy-six miles nearer the natural market for their productions in the Central and North-West Provinces than those in Bombay are, and the produce will be saleable on the spot.

It is proposed, in the first place, to commence operations with the upper of the two falls, keeping the lower one in reserve for future extensions of the Company's operations.

The saving in the items of fuel, Life Agents' Commission, and Railway Carriage, is estimated to amount to more than ten per cent. per annum of the total capital of the Company.

The amount